A. G. HODGES & CO To whom all communications for the paper, or on busi ness, should be addressed, post paid, to receive at tention.

A. G. HODGES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

TERMS.

For the Convention, per copy, Three copies will be furnished for Eight copies will be furnished for Payment invariably in Advance. To any person who who will send us TEN SUBSCRI-HERS, and remit us TWENTY HOLLARS, we will give a copy of the baily Commonwealth, gratis.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING AT THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE, THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

CONVENTION OF KENTUCKY,

To be held at Frankfort, on the first Monday in October next, to adopt a New Constitution for the State. THE following resolution has been adopted by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, viz:

" Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentacky. That Johe W. Pinnell and William Tanner, be and they are hereby authorized to procure the services of a corps of competent and faithful Reporters to report the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention, called to modify, amend, or re-adopt the Constitution of Kentucky: Provided, That the contract, be printed on superior paper, and with new and beauti-

Under the sanction of this authority, the services of Union, will be secured, to report in full the PROCEED-INGS and DEBATES of the Convention to meet as Three copies will be furnished for

The Reports will be more full and accurate, it is believed, than those of any similar body, the proceedings of which now constitute part of the history of the consti tutional science of our great confederacy. For, besides having the official sanction of the Convention, and the supervision of the legislative agents named in the resojution above, they will first be published in a cheap dally edition, and if any inaccuracies should occur in this. they will be discovered and corrected before the matter of the Reports is transferred to the book form in which they are now proposed to be published

The progress of Constitutional reform in the United States is not one of the least interesting features of our national prosperity, as it shows the growth of the public mind in the appreciation of the science of government and has kept up with the increase of population, of

Our own State Constitution, now entering on the advance I age of half a century, in the vigor of its maturity, was amongst the best of its day, as the hardy and terms. eulightened men who formed it were in advance of their compeers of other States in practical knowledge of republican government But it has now grown old, and the people have, by an overwhelming majority, resolved that it shall be subjected to the ordeal of a thorough revision. That this duty will be well and faithfully performed, we have the surest guarantee in the strong minds, sturdy wills and general intelligence of our people, which will cause them to relect delegates possessing highest order of talents, and the best acquirements, for the important duty assigned them.

From the distinguished character of Kentucky States men at hone and abroad, for eloquence, patriotism and judgment, the Debates in the Convention are expected to evoke the purest principles in the science of government, and to be characterised by a dignity of manner and elegance of style which will conmend them to the Ifterary taste, and general interest of all classes of our fellow citizens. But the greatest value which will at Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale. fellow citizens. But the greatest value which will at tach to this proposed authentic history of the Convention, and that which will most commend in to the public patronage, will be its capacity to show to the people and to posterity, the process and reasons which led to the adoption of the organic law of the State, and to declare to them, in clear and unmistakable language, thouse. the principles upon which each provision stands-the the principles upon which each provision stands—the motives which governed the hillders of the arch of their civil and religious liberties; in fact, the mode in which every stone of the political editine was laid the 2nd Auditor's office. which every stone of the political edifice was laid.

natural avidity of curious and inquiring minds, for the lan reasons, objects and opinions of the enlightened body which formed the Constitution of the United States, to enable them to see by what process of reasoning the new system of government adopted by them, received its peculiar structure and organization. Congress paid for Patent Improved and Ventilated his comparative meagre, but accurate and interesting re ports, in manuscript, thirty thousand dollars, and the people in every State and in almost every town and county in the Uniou, sought to secure copies at a high price. It is true that Convention was forming a CHART ER OF LIBERTY for a NATION; and when the work of their handa has withstood the scrutiny of mind, and defied the vicissitudes of time for nearly three-quarters of a century, the interest attached to their proceedings. is greater than can be claimed for any other produc tion of the genius or intellect of man.

It is here proposed to do for Kentucky the work which Mr Madison performed for a Nation, and the prediction is ventured, that fifty years will find the history of the Convention in Kentucky, to possess scarcely less REFRIGERATORS. interest than that of the conscript fathers of 1787

WESTERN PAPER, PRINTERS and ENGRAV-ERN'CARDS, &c. &cc., embracing the best assortment to be found in the West, and adapted to the use of Jor Painters and Purlishers, Book Binders, Groczas. Day Goods Enders, Groczas. Day Goods Plalers, Country Merchants, December Confectioners, and manufacturers of all kinds requiring Paner. We will sell as low as like articles can be sold by re-

We will sell as low as like articles can be sold by respectable lealers.

Post Office Envelope Paper al ways on band, of the same quality as furnished by us on contracts, to several of the principal offices in the West and South.

Razs bought at all times at the highest market price for Cash or Paper BUTLER & BROTHER, 215 Main at, between 5th and 6th.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1848-809-19

References—Proprietors of the Gazette, Chronicle.

Atlas, Enjurer and Volks Blatt newspapers, Ciucinnati, Ohio.

Removal.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. P. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-11

August 14, 1849-879-11

For Sale. A SPRIGHTLY negro girl, about 9 or 10 years old. Enquire at this office.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, During the Session of the Convention, chiled to modify, amend, or re-adopt the Constitutlon of Kentucky.

THE present General Assembly of Kenlucky having appointed John W. Finnell, the editor of "The Frankfort Commonwealth," in conjunction with Wm. Tanner, Esq., to secure the services of a corps of competent and faithful Reporters to report the Proceedings of the Convention, which will assemble at the Capital on In Frankfort on the first Monday in October next (which reports will be published in book form.) the undersigned have determined to issue their paper daily, on an extra imperial sheet, during the Session of the Convention, in which they will publish, preparatory to their appearance in book form, the OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DE-BATES, as prepared by the Reporters to the Conven-

Having the fullest assurance that the most skilful and mpetent Reporters will be employed, they pledge themselves that the reports will be full, fair and accuratenot a mere synonsis or skeleton of the Debates, but the substance, and, as far as practicable, the precise lan guage of the debaters will be reported and published. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of such a daily publication-that will be fully appreciated by all who feel interested in the matters connected with the re-modeling or re-construction of the Organic Law of the Commonwealth. The Daily Commonwealth will ena hle its patrons to watch, day hy day, the progress of the business of the Convention; and will furnish them the reasons urged for and against the adoption of the various amendments proposed to the Constitution. It will when made with the Reporters, shall be submitted to, and approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth." the Debates, the current news of the day.

TERMS. the most competent Stenographers to be procured in the The Daily Commonwealth "for the Convention," per Eight copies will be furnished for PAYMENT INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

> a copy of the Daily Commonwealth, gratis.
>
> We will give a copy of the Debates, in book form, ndsomely bound, to any one who will send us FIF-TEEN SUBSCRIBERS, and remit us THIRTY DOL-LARS. A. G. HODGES & CO.

Frankfort, Ky., February 12, 1849. NEW LIVERY STABLE.

HENRY GILTNER RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to farnish all who may favor him with a call, with first rate Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most reasonable terms.

reasonable terms.

The bas lately purchased a fine new six passenger Coach, which can be had at all hours of the day or night, with a careful driver.
Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderate

Horses kept by the day, week, mouth or year.

A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solici-

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1845-676-1f

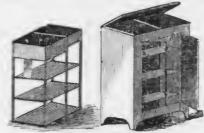
Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now MEED MONEY, which we MUST BAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be discerarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c. SCOTT & HARBESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LLUMBER. P. S.-All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby autified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—859 tf

In 1787. Mr. Madison foresaw with the ken of a prophet, that after generations would seek with the by Jno. D. Rake, on the opposite side of the Turn that after generations would seek with the from the above, and owned by myself and James

Frankfort, Ky . September 19, 1848-832-tf. SCOTT'S



ON A NEW PRINCIPLE!!

interest than that of the conscript fathers of 1287.

By securing a copy of these Debates, every man will have the arguments and reasons before him, to guide him to an intelligent decision when the new Coustitution shall be submitted to his approval; and thus, whether good or bad, he can act upon it as a discriminating judgment will dictate. Hence, we rely with confidence on the intelligence and liberality of our fellow-citizens to extend to the proposed work, a patronage commensurate with its importance and its intrinsic value.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

WILLIAM TANNER.

CONDITIONS.

If the work shall not exceed six hundred pages, it will be furnished, well bound, for THREE BOLLARS per copy, and at the rate of Fifty Cents per hundred additional pages.

The above cut represents the exterior and interior. They are made of various sizes, are very moderate, and are warranted to keep cool and preserve AlL articles for cuticary purposes, such as Meats, Milk, Butter.

Another great advantage in Scott's Patent Refrigerators, is that they have a Water Jar placed in them, Them where the same throughout the whole apparatus. The water, as it melts from the ice, is confined with insand shelves, from the effect of all hot air, keeping them almost at freezing point, and giving the purchaser the trom those used in any other Refrigerator, and far better, has been applied to them. Owing to their peculiar trom those used in any other Refrigerator, and far better, has been applied to them. Owing to their peculiar trom those used in any other Refrigerator and interior. They are made of various sizes, are very moderate, and are warranted to keep cool and preserve AlL articles for cuticary purposes, such as Meats, Milk, Butter.

Another great advantage in Scott's Patent Refrigerators, is that they have a Water Jar placed in them, for which water tan be drawn cooled by the SAME.

Another great advantage in Scott's Patent Refrigerational pages.

Another great advantage in Scott's Patent Refrigeration and Publishers of Newspapers, or Periodicals in Kentucky, who will publish the foregoing, once or twice a month, shall be furnished with the Dehates well hound.

February 10, 1849.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Another great advantage in Scott's Patent Refrigerator Refrigerator Strength and the most leaders and them, could by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from which water can be drawn cooled by the SAME ICE that cools the whole Refrigerator This is indeed from whol ed, are in the possession of the subscriber. Refer to Gov. Letcher, Dr. Phythian and John Wat-

Persons wishing this article will please call at June 5, 1849-869-tf TODD & CRITTENDEN'S.

To Millers and Mill Owners.

T. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will attend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. Apply to

ges moderate. Apply to
T. l. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky. Doxon & Graham, Flankfort. Addison Marshall, steamer Sea Gull. Capt. W. George, Woodford county. June 26, 1849-872-31n*

4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes.

B. F. BAKER & CO.

456 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY., WOULD inform their friends and the public that they are now in necessary of their FALL strock, which is the largest and best they have ever offered. Having a hosse in Boston, and being largely engaged in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern of this market. All orders addressed to them here or to 73 Pearl wreet, Boston, will meet with prompt attention Sept 4, 1849-882-88 33—(ch. Jour.)

August 10. 1847—774-1f.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SRC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the Naw York Life Insurance Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

Skc. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured mem-Skr. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a premium of insurance to said Company during the year preceding such election, shall have one vote, either in person, or by proxy, duly signed by the person effecting such insurance; and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the Company. (not discharged by payment of lossess,) to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, one vote, in the same manner.

ne vote, in the same manner. Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company lia one vote, in the same manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the notes given for premiums in advance, may be given up to be cancelled.

Sec. 5. The officers of this Company, within one month subsequent to the first day of January, in each year, shall cause an estimate to be made of the profits and true state of the affairs of the said Company, as usar as may he, for the preceding year; and all such dividends as may be declared by the Trustees, shall be placed to the credit of the persons entitled thereto on the books of the Company, and each person so entitled may receive a certificate therefor. No certificate, however, shall be issued for any sum less than ten dollars. Such dividend certificates to contain a proviso that the amount named therein is liable for any loss by said Company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or may interest on such certificates at a rate not exceeding six per cent, per annum; but no dividend shall ever he declared and payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

Sec. 6. The statement required to be made by the act.

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of sale Company.

Sec. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April 18, 1843, shall hereafter he made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or liahitity; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged vatid het ween all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended ed inconsistent with this act are hereby repeated. To any person who will send us TEN SUBSCRI-

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT. During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies

nave been issued.
Premiums during the same period amounted to DISBURSEMENTS. Amount paid for sataries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, (lerk \$7,761 45

hite, &c.,
Amount paid for re-insurances,
Advectising, Office rent, Print
ing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarantee capital, Amount paid to Agents, for t'omndssions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Ex-13.384 00

\$24,384 68 Losses by Death, less discounts for payments in advance of the 60 days

39,949 59 Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, . ASSETS. Cash on hand,
United States and New York State Stocks,
Bonds and Mortgages,
Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium
on Life Policies,
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,
Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterty payments on first year's premiums.
Amount of Premiums charged against subscribers'notes due May 4, 1849.
Suspense account,

addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of guar-antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses . . Number of New Policies Issued. 1821

Whole number of Policies issued
Amount of Premiums, first year,
do do second year,
do do third year,
do do fourth year, Premiums for four years.
From which deduct amount of disbursements for four years,

Balance of premiunes above disbursements, \$165,937 69 Halance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Premium on policies that have run tor twelve months, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Six per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash.

MDRRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PEINY FREEMAN, Advany.

PLINY FREEMAN, Advany.

The rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

One Year. Seven Years.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when mium therefor amounts to \$30-a note for 40 pe cent with interest at 6 per cent .- without guaranty, be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party surviveto make IX annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the po be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mi life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mu tual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West. PApplicationsfrom the country (post paid) will be

promptly attended to.

The Losses adjusted in this town without delay. Poffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner.

INSURANCE. THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-RINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED IN 1836. CAPITAL -- \$300,000.

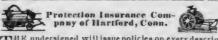
WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, In town or country. Steam and Keei boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

If Theirves of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. 1. TOID, Agent.

Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.

May 22, 1849—167-11



THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favorable terms. The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner it. which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection withthe low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure. H. WINGATE, Agent.

OIL PASTE BLACKING, WRITING INK,

WE invite the attention of Merchants in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and other Western States, to the articles manulactured by us for eight years past, viz: Oil Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Linimeur. We have this Spring made a further reduction in our prices, and as the quality of the Blacking is equal to Mason's or any other in the courtry, desicrs will find it to their interest to give us their orders, or when ordering such articles from their (riends in Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, to specify those of our manufacture.

our manufacture.

We have supplied many of the largest Wholesale alera, in all the large Western cities, for several years, d have no doubt the quality will be approved by all rehasers on fair trial.

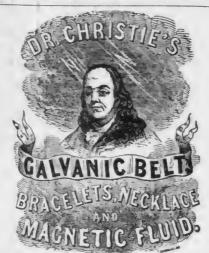
urchands on fair trial.

BUTLER & BROTHER,

215 Main at. between 5th and 6th.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1848-809-1y References—Geo. H. Bates & Co.; C. S. llurdsal; Jas. John ton & Co.; T. H. Minor & Co.; Tyler. Davidson & Co.; Clark & Booth, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rupert, Lindenberger & Co., Louisville, Ky.; and Joseph Charless, St. Louis, Mo.

FARM FOR SALE. WILL sell my farm on the Kentucky river, about two miles from Frankfort; it contains about SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES, and is well about for a Stock Farm. Persons wishing to foressee will be able to get a hargain. Purchastra are invited to call and examine for themselves. WERMS—One fourth in four months, and the balance in one, two and three years, negotiable paper. Frankfort, Sept. 5, 1848—830–16. THO. S. PAGE.



FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT

CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, A RISING from an impaired, weakened or unhealthy state of the Nervous or Vital System.

The astonishing and unprecedented results which have been achieved by this new and wonderful discovery of the mysterious powers of Galvanism and Magnetism has induced the proprietor to extend the knowledge of its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering heyond the reach of relief, may become partakers of its acknowledged benefits and be restored to the enjoyment of health and happiness.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

9.369 28
84.335 00
11,000 00
Has been pronounced by many distinguished Physicians both in Europe and the United States, to be the most valuable Medical discovery of the age. It is a beautiful instance of Art aiding Science to produce like highest beneficial results, and it is believed that few inventions have ever heen so perfected and so entirely successful in their results. 45,701 82 in their results.

It is used with perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY

2,717 81
4,083 19
2,017 21
from whatever causes it may arise, strengthening the weakened system, and invigorating the body. Fits, Cramp, Rheumatism, acute or chronic, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Paralysis, Palsy, Indigestion, DYSPEPSIA,
Tremors, Stiffaces of Joints, Pulpitation of the Heart,
Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Chest or Side.

Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Spinal Complaint, and Curva ture of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Spasms, and all NERVOUS DISEASES

arises from one simple cause-A Derangement of the Nervous System. A Derangement of the Nervons System.

No drug has, or can have, any effect on them, except to increase the disease, for drugs but weaken the system; while under the strengthening, tife-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, health succeeds disease, and the patient is restored to bloom and vigor solely by the outward application of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVAN IC BELT.

The peculiarity and great beauty of Cheistie's Galvanie Magnetic curatires, consist in the fact that they care disease by outward application, instead of the usual mode of drugging and physicing the patient till exhausted nature sinks under the infliction.

THEY STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

GALVANISM. Since their introduction into the United States, more the

including children, and ladies of all classes, have been recipients of their benefits. To illustrate its use—suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization—DYSPEPSIA. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford temporary relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased.—Now, compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYS-PEPSIA are PERMANENT LY CURED. A PEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENTTO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS. 30,000 PERSONS,

During the past three years these remarkable curatives have never failed, when used according to the FULL AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS

which accompany them. It is absolutely impossible that they can do the slightest harm.
No inconvenience whatever attends their use, and they may he worn by the most delicate with the most perfect ease and safety. In fact, the sensation attending their use is highly pleasurable

Jan. 27, 1849-851-2am12m

GENERAL AGENCY

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
OR the sale, either at public or private, of Real or
Personal Property, such as Ilouses and Lots, Lands,
Negroes, &c. We will also give strict attention to renting houses, hiring servants and procuring situations in
any kind of business for those wishing employment, and
all such other agencies as may be intrusted to our care
and management. all such other agencies and management.

| Tip All communications, post paid, will receive prompt attention. A. G. TAYLOR, & CO.,

| At the Auction Store, St. Clair Street.
| Frankfort, Sept. 4, 1848-882-11

Dissolution.

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. II. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. New-H. P. NEWELL, R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849 .- 882-tf. T. P. SMITH, PARIS, KY.

T. & W. Smith, COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, Will, attend to any business confided to them in the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourhon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as heretofore.
Collections attended to in any of the counties adjoining Fayette.
TPW. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington, and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.
Sept. 4, 1849-252-17

Book Binding.

A. C. KELNON Informs his triends and former edstoners, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery solid to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

tended to the establishment.

TP CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

| PRIME BOOKS, of every description, mann factured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms ctured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

The Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law
ffice.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a Is operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the nnly safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Cails will be thankfully received. Office hours from 7 o'clockwinffle & ILTOffice. corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Keulucky.

E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D. Frankfort, July 18, 1848—823-by.

Dr. Ben. Hensley, Jr.,

WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the South side of Main street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Phythian. Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley,) he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. II. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 24, 1846—702-11

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON,
Determined to make Frankfort his permanent
residence offers his services to the public. Office
on Sl. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

July 6, 1847—769-1f.

DOCTOR W. T. PRICE. W ILL give his undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, one door below James Burnes' Grocery Store. June 1 1848—by

DR. BEN. MONROE TENDERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetries, and hopes by skill and industry in his profession to merit a portion of their patronage. Office on St. t'lair street.

Nov. 7, 1848.

Lysander Hord,

TTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals. Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to His office is on St. Clain street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1849—599-tf

Major & Richmond,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WILL Practice in all the various Courts held in Frankfort, and give their prompt attention to any business that may be confided to their care, either in Frankfort or any other part of the State.

Diffee on Main Street, opposite the Mansion House,

IT = JOEL C RICHMOND, is also Commissioner of Deeds &c., for the States of Virginia, Ohio, &c. &c.

Frankfort, March 6, 1849.—2561f

Ketchum & Headington,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CINCINNATI, Ollio.

Office in Gazette Building, Main-street, between

3d and 4th streets.

REFER TO—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., Wm. D. Reed, Esq., Hon. A. K. Wootley, Lexington, Ky. M. C. Johnson, Esq., Lexington, Ky. T. F.Mr. KETCHUM will go to Texas about the list of October next, and will attend to the collection of debts, and the recovery and locating of lands. Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.—857-19

R. P. LETCHER.

Letcher & Tilford, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessious in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.

Jipolice on the West side of St. Clairstreet.
Frankfort. April 1, 1849-704-tf

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KV. WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Apprals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Cucuit Court, W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Office West side St. Clairstreet, and at alltimes open

Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf

T. N. Lindsey, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KT., WILL Practice Law in all the Courts held in Frank-fort and the adjoining Counties. His Office is in the Old Bank Building -Entrance on St. Ctair street. Frankfort, Feb. 25, 1849.-751 tf

V. & J. A. Monroe, Attorneys at Law, Frankforl, Kentucky

Will practice in the counties of Owen, Scott, Hen ry, Andersou and Shelby, and in all the Courts in Office on St. Clair Street, next door to Keenon's Book Bindery.

JOHN A. MONROE, Commissioner for the States of Indiana, Obio, Missouri Tommissioner for the States of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Lou-isiana and Ark mass, will take the acknowledgment of Deeds, and proof of other writings to be recorded or us-ed in those Stales Dec. 14, 1047-792-tf

Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in all the Courts held In Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrantsor Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St Clair street, near the Court House
July 6, 1847—769-tf.

John C. Herndon, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFONT KENTUCKY,

W 1LL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort—
the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelhy Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts
in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 2d
door above the Court House.

IF He will attend to the preparation and prosecution of the claims of soldiers to bounty land, for property lost, and for arrears of pay.

April 1,1849—599-tt

Ben. Monroe

HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son Andrew Monror. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties. Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care.

April 1, 1844—599-11 Law Notice. JOHN P. BRUCE, Attorney at Law.

BARBOURVILLE, KENTICKY,
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Knox,
Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlan
counties.
August 28, 1849—881-11 J. F. & B. F. Meek.

MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS: CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frank-fort Kentucky. May 8, 1849.—865tf 20.000 Pounds Wool Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wool, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Factory in Midway, Ky.

May 13 1840 888.47

May 15 1949-886-11

NO. 5.

Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT FRANKFORT, MY.

THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the year.
This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Praukfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplisted teachers. Annie provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a lhoroughand solid, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tuition, per Session. In the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Department, Music. Drawing and Painting.

Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Nold. THE next session will commence on the first Monday in August next, and continue twenty weeks. From, and after the commencement of the next session, the number of pupils will be limited to thirty five, to be taught entirely by the Principals, without the aid of Assistant Tacchers

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks. Terms per Session of 20 Weeks.
Tuition, boarding, washing, &c., \$70.00
Tuition, without board, \$25.00
Music on Piano-forte or Guitar, \$25.00
Modern Languages, Painting and Drawing, each, 10.00
One half to be paid in advance.
Pupits will be charged from the time they enter to close of session. No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness,
July 10, 1849-874-tf

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental brauches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and oil drawing materials of the best quality and of every description; the use of a library of more twan 1,000 volumes; of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anstomical plates, and of a most superbasic of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred nusic, &c., &c., one hundred dollars, per session of fee months, in udcance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty dollars per session.

dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per session.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is lield in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least ex-

Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these,

GOOD SHAVING,

Johnson Buckner, RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since be commenced business in this place. lie hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

January 5, 1849.

Shields House. [LATE MANSION HONSE,]

FRANKFORT, KY. FRANK FORT, K.V.

N. SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE." As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelting community.

May 22, 1849-857-tf

SOUTH FRANKFORT. Tilk subscriber is now prepared to accommodate I ravellers, both man and horse, as comfortable and as reasonable as any Tayern in the west; his house is entirely new, furniture new, good new stable and careful Ostler. He will also take board ers, by the day, week, month or year. He will endeavoit to merit, and hopes to receive a share of the public pat ronage.

Frankfort, Kentucky, BY THOS. S. THEOBALD. Frankfort, April 1, 1849.-860tf

J. and the public generally, that he has re-built his Steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to save lahor, and he flatters himself that he can give full satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the character of his work and his charges.

Planed, Tongue and Groved Plank, always on hand and for sale cheap. Plaueing done for others on good nd for sale cheap. Plaueing done for others on good

Frankfort November 21-841-tf. S. J. JOHN'S,

Cabinet, Chuir and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cinrinnati, June 12, 1849—870-14. Morton & Griswold, Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printees, Main Street, Louiseille, Ky.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF AW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, qualty, and price. Politices, Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesole or retail.

April 1, 1845-651-hy.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Com-monwealth of Kentucky. \$500 REWARD!

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that R. LOGAN WICKLIPPR did, in defiance of the laws of God and man, in the month of August, 1849, kill and nurder W. P. Gray, of Nelson county, and is now a fugitive from justice:

Incitive from justice:

Now, know all to whom these presents shall come, that I, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of 300 DOL.

LARS for the apprehension of the said R. LOGAN WICKLIFFE, and the delivery of him to the Jailer of Nelson county, within one year from this date.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be L. S.] affixed, this 19th day of September, 1849.

By the Governor:

By the Governor:

JOSHUA P. BELL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

R. LOGAN WICKLIFFE is a small man about 5 feet d inchea high; has a round face; talck black hair; very heavy black heard; and had on when he left, a black suit of cloth. He has a listless wafk, and has generally worn Oct. 9, 1949-895-41

No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Languages are embraced in the regular the school,
Board, including washing, &c., per week. 2 50

Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

S. ROBINSON, Principal.

Prankfort, July 17, 1849-873

Frankfort Female Seminary,

sistant Teachers.

Female Eclectic Institute,

NEAR FRANKFOILT, KT.

Tills well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, al hough applications are quite numerous, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

Franklin House.

Weisiger House.

PHIENIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

ME. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1849. The proceedings of the Convention were this day opened with prayer by the Rev. STUART ROBINSON, of the Presbyterian Church.

THE PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPERS. Mr. MERIWETHER, Mr. President: The committee to whom was referred the resolutions in respect to the purchase of certain newspapers, are prepared to report, and as this is the day for printing of one of the papers, if it be the asnre of the Convention I will now make it. pleasure of the Convention I will now make it. The committee report a substitute for the two

resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Public Printers, appointed to do the printing of this Convention, be directed to supply each member, for distribution, with as many copies of either the weekly or daily papers published in Frankfort, as he may direct; Provided, That the amount furnished to each member shall not exceed the cost of twenty copies of a daily, or sixty copies of a weekly

It is possible some explanation as to the cos It is possible some explanation as to the cost may be necessary. Upon a conference with the Editors, we were informed that the daily paper can be furnished for \$1 50 during the session, and the weekly paper for fifty cents. That resonant the weekly paper for fifty cents. That resonant will permit each member to send sixty weekly, or twenty daily papers, or as many of each as he may prefer, and he will select his own paper, at a cost of thirty dollars.

Mr. HARDIN. I will enquire of the ho

able gentleman what he supposes will be the

Mr. MERIWETHER. If necessary, I would remark, that the cost for each member will be thirty dollars. Each member will be requested to hand to the Editors, the names of those persons to whom he would have the paper sent, and the papers will be enveloped and sent at a cost of fifty cents for the weekly, and one dollar and fifty cents for the daily paper during the session. Mr. HARDIN. That, then, will be \$3,000 for

newspapers, and perhaps the members will not send off one in twenty. I do not think we should give that amount of money, and I would move that the amount be limited to a sum not exceed-

ing ten dollars for each member.

Mr. MERIWETHER. 1 would say to my friend from Nelson, that in order to make it equal to all, the proportion of the weekly or daily papers should be specified. Twenty one weekly papers will be equal to seven daily, would remark, that I am not directly interested in this resolution, for I live in a county where there are six or eight papers published, so that my constituents are provided for. It was for the advantage of those living in remote portions of the State who are not so fortunately situated as I happen to be that the volctile this resolution. think myself, that the public mind should be informed of what we do here as we proceed.

Mr. HARDIN. We know as a matter of fact, that the proceedings of this body will be published in every paper in Kentucky. A practice has been growing up here, and in the Government of the United States, I will not say it is at the suggestion of the gentlemen who print, and are interested, but our expenses in public print ing are increasing every year. They are al-ready exossive in this Commonwealth, and we are here proposing to add \$3,000 for disseminating information which the people will all get long before they get our papers. Besides, each gentleman who sends a paper, will have to pay three cents postage, for we have not the privilege

of franking.

Mr. MERIWETHER. Will the gentleman pardon me. The individuals who receive the papers will pay the postage, for they will be sent from the publishing office.

Mr. HARDIN. I understand that. But they

will get information of the proceedings of this Convention in other papers before they get those that we may send, and therefore they will not want them when they come. I care nothing about the expense. It is a small amount, but our expenditures are running up very much, and in truth and in fact our expenses have run up very fast during the last 20 years. Until the year 1834, the whole revenue of the country, collected by the sheriff, was no more than \$74 000 but it has now increased to the amount of \$562, I intend at some future day to exhibit a table of the expenditures, and the amount of revenue from taxes, each yearsince the operation of the government, that the people may see the profligate and prodigal manner in which th nev has be in disbursed. Now we are asked to expend \$3,000 for daily papers. The very resolution we voted yesterday, will cost the State \$3,000 or \$4,000, and before we quit, I shall not be astonished if the printing for the Convention does not run up to ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars. If it were necessary for the information of the people, I would not hesitate a moment, but we all know that in truth and fact, our proceedings will be read by the people, long be e we ean furnish them with these papers. will vote for the sum of ten dollars, and beg leave to call for the yeas and nays on the mo-

Mr. GHOLSON. With all imaginable deference for the opinions of my respected friend, I beg leave to correct him somewhat. The idea of this thing did not originate with the printers .-If any honor attaches to the measure so far as it relates to the members of this body, I claim that honor. I first mentioned it to the printers. We had talked this thing over before I left home, and I promised my constituents that I would make some such motion as this for their partien lar benefit in common with the residue This is a question in which the people feel an interest paramount to any other proposi-tion that has excited the public attention for many years. We are not in my county as much of a newspaper reading people, as the constitu-ency of many gentlemen. Many of us are situated at a distance from post-offices, but we had made arrangements in advance for the dissemination of this information. I am in favor of a arger number than that recommended by mittee, for we owe it to our constituents that should be fully advised of, and have before them the reasons why we do one particular thing and refuse to do another. It is contempla-ted that the result of our labors shall be referred to the people for their acceptance or rejection, early in the season. Is it not important, then, that they should be fully advised, and entirely comprehend the subject on which they are to Printers' benefit, but for that of the people, and were I to suggest any alteration, it would be to increase the number to a hundred copies instead

Mr. HARDIN. I am willing the gentleman should have the honor of the paternity of this resolution, and I will not give it to the printers. resolution, and I will not give it to the printers. I conceive it to be an unnecessary expense, for very few will read the papers we send. Congress, never allowed, since I had an acquaintance with that body, more than thirty dollars for papers, sometimes during a session of eight months; but we are here proposing to incur an expense of \$3000, for what I consider a very useless thing. I will, only remark again, that my object is not to prevent information, but that we may act with prevent information, but that we may act with a prudent and saving hand. It is indispensably ssary for this government that we she a certain extent, retrench our expenditures.— There is not an instance known in the history of the world, where a government, without resort the world, where a government, without resorting to first principles, ever retraced its steps in point of expenditure. In monarchical, imperial, and aristocratical governments, heavy expenditures have repeatedly aided in producing revolutions. In republics we can only retrace our stepsiby recurring to first principles. We incurred yesterday an expense, I presume, of at least \$2000 or \$2500, and this morning it is proposed to add \$3000. I hope we shall withhold no infermation, none at all, but I do think that ten dollars is enough to be appropriated to each member for daily papers.

ly this is the only mode by which this informa-tion can be extended to many counties in the State. In this government an intelligent public opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and therefore the expense of a few dollars is scarcely worthy of consideration. A matter of \$3,000 is not for a moment to be taken into consideration when we view the great importance of the peo-ple being enlightened on this subject, before they act in reference to it. Where then is the man who will consider the paltry sum of \$3,000 to the State of Kentucky compared with the object in view? As I before remarked, the constituents I represent have but little or no interest in this resolution. We have five or six daily papers at our doors, but I consider it my duty to sustain this motion, for the benefit of the

State at large,
Mr. GREY. I was very sorry to hear my
friend from Nelson offer the objections he has made to this resolution, and it seems to me that the only objection, which the gentleman seems to interpose, of any importance whatever, has no foundation in fact. He says, if you pass this resolution, and send out the papers to the different counties in the State, you do not afford the entizens an opportunity of receiving the information until long after they have acquired it from other sources. That is the only avowed objection of the gentleman to the passage of the resolution, and I ask you if it is true? How are they to get information, unless telegraphic wires be extended to each citizen of the Commonwealth. He certainly cannot get it sooner than through the daily paper published here, transmitted by mail to each individual. That is the most expeditious manner of disseminating information that I can conceive of. The gentleman seems anxious that this information shall be extended throughout the community, but he thinks that his constituents will read through the daily papers, all the information. His constituents may be more favorably situated than the constituency of others, but I ask you if the great body of the constituency of this assembly will not fail to reeeive this information, unless some plan of this sort be adopted. I would send them to different sort be adopted. I would send them to different neighborhoods, and to persons not in the habit of taking papers, so as to disseminate information of what is doing here among the people as much as possible. I think a less number than that proposed would be perfectly useless. What good would it do? Each member here representing from 1,000 to 1,500 voters—to circulate best descriptions. less than sixty daily papers among that num-ber—what good will it do? It seems to me a less number will be of no value; and I think if the gentleman wants to go in for retrenchment saving of expense, he ought to commence at me other point. I believe the dissemination information among the people is a matter of which they would never complain. What is the sum of \$3,000 in comparison with the intelligence the people will receive from the circulation of these papers throughout the State. I hope the amendment will be voted down, and the resolution, as proposed, be adopted.

Mr. MACHEN. Coming from a county dis-

tant, from the Seat of Government as well as from Louisville, where information is disseminated directly amongst the people, I perhaps feel more interest than my friend from Nelson in the pasage of the resolution. I know that he is mi ken, so far as my constituents are concerned, in regard to the facility with which they will reeive information of what we are here doing .-I feel that it is a duty which will be acceptable to them that I shall render here in voting for the adoption of the largest number, even though it exceed that which the committee have presented for our consideration. There are not more than 5 or 6 copies of the Commonwealth that go to my town, and perhaps not a single copy of the Yeoman. How then are my constituents to re-ceive weekly intelligence of what we are here transacting in any other way than that proposed? I am for economy and retrenchment of the public funds as much as possible, but I do not consider it any economy to withhold from our constitu-ents information of what we are doing here, intended for their good. I hope the resolution will be adopted with the largest number.

Mr. NESBITT. I have but two or three words say. 1 represent about 2009 constituents, and if the question were put to them, whether they would vote that 60 men of my county should have sixty papers sent to them, paid for out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Kentneky, I am satisfied that not ten votes would be given for it. Suppose we take them, it would be no cessary to send the whole series to the same per sons or they would be disconnected, and hence but about 60 men of the county would receive paper for nothing during the whole session, and the balance of the 2000 that I represent will bear the expense. I do not believe it would meet with their approbation. I have no objection, none in the world, that the people should have information, and I believe that when they want they are able to pay for it and will do so -There are some 300 papers taken in my county and I have no doubt in the world that every sin gle man there who desires to know what we ing, from the newspapers published in this own, will send his money here and pay for them do not think they want to have a gratuity and

shall vote against the whole affair.

Mr. TALBOTT. I presume the question would have but one side if put in such a form that we should be called upon to say whether we are willing that the people should or should not have information. Then there would be only one question and one vote upon it; but the only question here is, is this the best form of attaining that end? I respect all that comes from my friend from Nelson (Mr. Hardin) from his great talent and experience, and shall therefore vote for the smallest number. In voting for the diffusion of information I should prefer the proposition of the gentleman from Woodford (Mr ould rather have the deliberation of this body in a more compact and tangible form. I would rather increase the publication of the Debates and Journals, and when this conyention adjourns and the people are to decide, let them have the Journals and Debates to read It seems to me that very many of the daily and the weekly papers distributed in the way proposed would never reach the people. I am willing at all times and under all circumstances to vote for the largest possible amount, but it seems to me that this is not the best way to dissemin the information. I shall therefore vote for the proposition of my friend from Nelson.

Mr. HARDIN. On the question about to be

iken, I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MERIWETHER. It may be desirable that each member shall know what the cost will be, and upon an accurate calculation I think the

amount may be stated at 434 cents of tax upon

each legal voter of this Commonwealth.

Mr. BROWN. Before I vote on the amend. ment I desire to say a word or two, and it is with some reluctance that I say anything. I do not expect to participate much in the debates or disions of this convention, but I desire to rep sent my action by my votes to my constitu I shall vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Nelson, and then against the adoption of the entire resolution. This resolution will not accomplish the purpose which it professes to have in view—the dissemination of intelligence among the people. In my county there are some 2500 voters, and if you give to each member 10 or 20 copies, to whom are they to be sent? Each delegate will select perhaps that number among the people of his county; these papers will be sent to them, and their reading will be confined pretty much to them; and it would not be sending intelligence therefore to the people generally, so that the resolution would not ac-complish the object designed. If it were to disseminate intelligence to the people generally, I should be in favor of it; but if delegates desire to said papers to their constituents or favorites, let them subscribe for them. I am opposed to their doing it at the expense of the State.

upon to decide whether they will reject or adopt your Constitution. This is a short period, and I consider it highly important that they should be informed as to the progress of the labors of this Convention, for the purpose of creating 43; nays, 53. this Convention, for the purpose of creating among them a sound public sentiment. I therefore feel disposed to vote for everything that of Mr. HARDIN, and it was adopted; ayes, 57 tends to disseminate information. This Constitution is going to produce a great change in our manner of government. It is to run in oppositions will be furnished under the amendment will be tion to many cherished opinions, and must be considered by the people at their fire-sides, in large counties, but a very limited means of disorder that there may arise therefrom a whole-some public sentiment. The cost \$3,000 or \$30,000 is as nothing when you look to the good resulting from giving public senti-ment a right direction. nent a right direction.

Mr. MERIWETHER. I think it always best

a man when he ascertains that he has committed an error, at once to correct it. I rise to correct a great error that I have made. The actual cost of these papers, to each voter, will be two and one seventh cents instead of four and

two and one seventh cents instead of four and three quarters, as I before stated. (Laughter.) Mr. T. J. HOOD. I concur in the suggestion that there would be but one voice in this body as to the propriety of furnishing the people with correct information of our proceedings, so far as it can be done without incurring too extravagant an expenditure. The objection of the gentle-man from Boyle (Mr. Talbott) is, that he does not regard this as the best method, and I request the gentleman to embody his proposition in the shape of a substitute or amendment, and I will most cheerfully adopt it. In the absence of any such amendment, I shall vote for the proposition

for the largest number.

Mr. THOMPSON. I shall vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Nelson. It is but a few years since that the taxation of the State was but six cents on one hundred dollars; it is now in my county twenty two cents. The object of the mover of the resolution and of the mover of the amoudment is to disseminate information among the people. This is very well. Suppose that the original resolution passes, and I take twenty copies of the Daily Common-wealth, and these twenty I send to twenty men of my county. In all probability there will not be forty men in the county who will ever see those papers. I think it is much more important that the people should be informed of what we have done after we have finished our labors than of what we have said while we were per-forming it. My object will be to have a copy of the amended Constitution printed for each voter in the State. Let provision be made by the Convention to disseminate these copies of the amended Constitution, so that each voter before he comes to the poll to vote, shall have had a copy, and this will give him all the necessary information as to what we have done. By these means he will know what we have done and not

Mr. ROGERS. Upon this resolution to fur Mr. ROGERS. Upon this resolution to lurinish \$3,000 worth of papers, I shall vote with the respected gentleman from Nelson. The number is so small, and inadequate for the purpose of giving information to the citizens of this Commonwealth, that I shall not vote for the approoriation for any at all. I represent a very large county, of near 3,000 voters; of them I do not know one half, and were you to furnish me gra-tuitously at the expense of the State with papers for all of them. I should have to send home and get the poll book in order to know to whom to id them. As remarked by my friend from Nelson our revenue has increased very rapidly, and I promised my people during the canvass, that my voice should be raised and my action directed at all times to endeavor to frame a Constitution to render our Government of a form that will be cheaply administered, and we not be trampled upon by taxation. way to do that is, to cut all off. If we begin to say this is a small item of only \$3,000 to-day, it will be \$3,000 to-morrow, and perhaps \$6,000 the next day, until there is no end to the matter. Look at us now, and it will be seen that, in some ten or twelve years our revenue has inreased to some \$500,000, and it is still increasing I shall vote for the amendment first, and then shall vote against the whole proposition. If we want to send papers to the people, we can pay for them ourselves. We receive pay here, and after paying our board, we cannot do better than

balance to our constituents. Mr. MAYES. I will say one word. It seems to me that we are in a great measure forgetting one of the important reasons operating upon he people by which they were induced to call this Convention. One of the great complaints of the county that I represent was the extravagance of the Legislature in its appropriation I fear if we go on passing resolutions for the expenditure of money as we have commenced, we shall exceed the extravagance of any Legis-lature that has gone before us. I agree with the ntleman from Nelson, that the passage of this resolution will not advance or promote the object it seems to have in view—that is the dissemination among the people of information of the action of the Convention in reference to the for-mation of a new Constitution. It is said that we should subscribe for papers to be scattered among the people that their minds may be informed and enlightened as to the Constitution after it has been framed by the Convention. If a gentleman will not subscribe for a paper him-If, I hold it as true, that if you sab eribe for it and send it to him, he will not read it even when he has it. My friend from Ballard and McCracken says that this thing was talked over in his county; mine is adjoining, and yet nothing was said there concerning it. I do not want \$3,000 nor any other sum voted for papers. Such as desire to read will subscribe for them, and they will read them if they are willing to pay their money for the privilege of reading them. They do not expect the Convention to vote \$3,000 or any other sum to scatter papers through the country to inform them what was done here to day or yesterday. Take up the proceedings of this Convention yesterday, and I ask you if there is any thing reported that will enlighten the public nind as to any principle being acted upon here bearing on the formation of a new Constitution. And there will be nothing in any paper that will enlighten any mind as to goi r against any thing in the Constitution. I shall vote for the amendment of the gentleman from on, and then against the whole resolution.

As a great many gentlemen have said they will vote against this proposition, with a view of testing its strength, and to save time, I move to lay the amendment and the resolution on the table, and I call for the yeas and

Mr. MACHEN. Before the vote is taken, I ask the indulgence of the House merely to reply to the remarks which fell from a gentleman who preceded me. I am for economy, but we are here spending the money for the people, and I ask if we have as yet spent a dollar that is to go for their benefit. Members may differ with me in opincountry the proceedings of this Convention, and the debates, discussions, and conclusions at which the debates, discussions, and conclusions at which we arrise here. Now is it not a matter of great

Mr. BULLITT. On this subject I agree with my colleague, (Mr. Meriwether.) We, in our neighborhood, have an abundance of newspansion, wife all respect for neighborhood, have an abundance of newspansion, wife all respect for neighborhood, have an abundance of newspansion, wife all respect for no Nelson. If over there was a time in the history of Kentucky, that required the expansion of the other counties have no paper at all. It is generally conceded, I imagine, that the Constitution we may frame, will be laid before the people for approval or rejection, and it becomes therefore a matter of great importance that they should be well informed to the daily progress which we make; and certainly this is the only mode by which this information can be extended to many counties in the State. In this government an intelligent public one when the whole Constitution must be submitted to them—not whether any amendment opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and only mode by a probation in the State. In this government an intelligent public opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and opinion, is the foundation on which it rests, and of the proper in the formation of the adollors of the collection of public sentiment.

Mr.MARSHALL. I wish to offer the gentleman himself should consent to it, and It think the gentleman himself should consent to it, and It think the gentleman himself should consent to it, and It think the gentleman himself should consent to it, and It think the gentleman himself should consent to it, and It think the gentleman himself should consent to it, and ome when the whole Constitution must be submitted to them—not whether any amendment suggested shall be put in it, but whether the whole Constitution, after it has undergone the revision of this body, shall be adopted or rejected by the people at large. I consider that a most important question, and requiring the action of a sound, intelligent public sentiment. In view of that, I am prepared to vote for every proposition to extend light and information and require the people at large. This is the first proposition as yet introduced to spread intelligence before them. I admit that when they look over the paper containing the report of our proceedings vesterday our constituents will feel but little interest in what we are doing; but at the same time I am willing that they shall know how we are composition to extend light are introduced to spread intelligence before them. I admit that when they look over the paper containing the report of our proceedings vesterday our constituents will feel but little interest in what we are doing; but at the same time I am willing that they shall know how we are composition to extend the proposition as yet introduced to spread intelligence before them. I admit that when they look over the paper containing the report of our proceedings vesterday our constituents will feel but little interest in what we are doing; but at the same time I am willing that they shall know how we are containing the report of our proceedings vesterday our constituents will feel but little interest in what we are doing; but at the same time I am willing that they shall know how we are containing the report of our proceedings vesterday our constituents will feel but little interest in what we are doing; but at the same time I am willing that they shall know how we are containing the report of our proceedings are containing the report of our proceedings. doing it. The people will not have more than six mouths from this time, before they are called priation that they may have this intelligence,

will be furnished under the amendment will be so small, that it will afford those who represent seminating information among their constituents. As the matter of expense seemed to be the main objection, in the hope that some gentlewill move that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow. This motion, the question being then taken

vas negatived. The question was then taken by aves and navs on the resolution, as amended, and it was rejected, yeas, 49; nays, 56.

A CONTESTED SEAT

Mr. HARDIN. I have received a communi eation from the county of Casey, signed by several gentlemen, and though I do not desire to have any thing to do with the subject, I suppose somebody must have. They have requested me to present the communication to the Convention, and to have an enquiry made into the election of the delegate from the county of Casey. I have heard the suggestions of my colleague and my friend from Madison, and I agree with both of them that if their statements are true, and I have no doubt of it, the gentleman present from that county is entitled to his seat. Yet it is due to those who sent this communication to me, that a committee should make an enquiry into the matter. The journals read that the Convention received the last certificate of the sheriff, and I agree with the gentleman from Madison, (Mr. Turner,) that the officer had no right to make it; and agree also with that gentlemen that no manafter he had voted on the first or second day of the election, had a right to come back on the third lay and fill out his vote. A voter has a right to abandon the right of suffrage altogether, or to vote for a portion of the offices, but he has no right to come back and fill up a deficient vote. That was the decision in the ease of the intested election of Williams and Mason. t would be satisfactory to the gentlemen, I will nove to refer the subject to a select committee. I have no doubt my friend from Casey, (Mr. Coffey,) is entitled to his seat, but his right should be clear and undoubted. We cannot act on a sheriff's cerificate given two months aferwards.

Mr. HARGIS. This is a matter about which know but little, but I imagine that the Con-oution does not fully understand all the circumstances in relation to the election in Casey coun ty. It is questionable whether there is any law by which a contested seat, or the right to a seat in this body, can be investigated. I cer tainly have doubts on the subject, and in the ab sence of any certainty in regard to, it, from the best information we have in relation to this election, it is to be presumed that the gentleman has come here by the consent and will of the majority of the voters of the county of Casey. When the gentleman presented his certificate, and claimed his seat, no one disputed his right There was no objection, then, that I have heard to his having received really a majority of the votes of the qualified voters of Casev. made by the gentleman from Madison the sheriff, perhaps, had not performed his duty The voters of Casey, it was fair to presume, considered the gentleman entitled to his seat, or they would, I imagine, have taken some course in reference thereto, under the laws in relation to contested seats in the Legislature.-Nothing of the kind has been done, and the ger tleman's claim to the seat appears to have been fully acquiesced in by the vote was taken on the question should the Delegate from Casey come forward and be sworn, and take his seat—there was hardly an objection raised, and the Convention ap peared to be almost unanimous in conceding that he was legally, and fairly, and honorably enti-thed to a seat in this body. The gentleman accordingly came to the book, was sworn, and took his seat among us. Would it be right now, and in accordance with parliamentary usage, and the habits, customs, and dignity of bodies of this character, after doing what this Convention has lone-after we have, as we supposed, taken into consideration all the circumstances we could get possession of in relation to this election seem right and reasonable that we should take barely the suggestions of a few gentlemen from some place-we do not know whether from Casey, or in fact anywhere else, for we can know nothing about the names attached to that paper or in fact anywhere else, for we can know -and go on and interrupt the business of the Convention by the appointment of a select committee, to enquire into the legal right of the gentleman to his seat. Such a proceeding, it appears to me, would be rather useless. I acknowllge my inexperience in parliamentary usagbut it does seem to me that common sense, and everything else that ought to govern such a body as this Convention, requires that the gentleman should retain his seat without interruption.

Mr. HARDIN. My honorable friend last up

did not understand me, I presume. not fictitious names. I presume, and the gentle man from Casey can answer whether there are any such gentlemen. I have never heard of them, before I received their communication through the post office to-day. They claim an investigation into the subject, and if they are voters in Casey county, it is due to them that they should have that investigation, and the matter not be laid on the table. selves to judge of the qualification and election of Delegates here. As I said before, I concur with the gentleman from Madison, in under standing the law to provide that aman who voted on Monday or Tuesday, and did not fill out his rote for Delegate, has no right to come back on Wednesday and fill it out. In this case, I un derstand that four gentlemen who abandoned the right to vote on the first day, came back on the last day and voted; and that made the result a tie. If that was the case—and I have no doubt of the fact—the gentleman is entitled to his seat; but it was due to all concerned that the matte should be reported upon by a committee. Another reason is, that I protest against the power of the sheriff, after he has made one return, some months after to give another. His official du-ties ceased in the first instance, and he had no right to give another. I desire the committee to examine and report on these facts; and, for one, I will vote that no man who did not give a full ask if we have as yet spent a dollar that is to go for their benefit. Members may differ with me in opinion on the subject, but in my view all our printing keretofore has not resulted and will not result in g keretofore has not resulted and will not result for trunc—in the case of the contested seat of williams and Mason—to hold a seat in the Sentence of the contested seat of the people. to the good of the people. Here is the first prop-sition introduced, to disseminate throughout the ate, and I voted for the report of the committee.

parliamentary rules as almost any other man.—
I hope the committee will be raised, and the
facts reported upon, although not for a moment
doubting that the gentleman will retain his seat.
Mr. COFFEY. I not only concur with my
friend from Nelson, but I ask myself the appointment of a committee to examine into this
case. Let them take the whole of the papers
and cortificates before them, and report the truly and certificates before them, and report the truth and certificates before them, and report the truen in regard to the matter. I discover that many members of the House are only in possession of a part of the facts. Frequent reference has been made to the case as if these four votes improperly cast, alone authorized me to come here. There were other votes in my favor, and the whole of the papers and evidence, and the written contract between myself and my worthy competitor—all of which I desire to have examined and reported upon. I am not ambitions to stand here improperly. When I occupy a seat in any body I wish to do it lawfully and honorably. I desire to be here independently, and without leaning on any man, and therefore I desire that this committee shall be raised.

The subject was then referred to a select con nittee, as proposed by the gentleman from Nel The PRESIDENT named the following ger

tlemen as the committee, Messrs. Hardin, Tur-ner, and Clarke.

PROPOSITIONS TO AMEND.

Mr. DIXON offered the following, which on his motion was postponed and ordered to be Resolved, That the judicial officers of the state of Kentucky should be elected by the people; but, to avoid the exercise of any imprope influence over the Judges, in the discharge o their official duties, by those who may have ta ken part in their elections, it is expedient to inorate into the Constitution a provision, re quiring the judges, living in two adjoining districts, to preside alternately in each of the Courts of such districts.

Mr. ROOT submitted the following proposi tion, which on his motion was postponed, re ferred to the committee of the whole, and order ed to be printed.

Resolved, That any inhabitant of this State who shall hereafter be engaged in a duel, either as principal or accessary, shall forever be dis-qualified as an elector, and from holding any ofce under the Constitution and laws of this State; and may be punished in such other man-

ner as shall be prescribed by law.

2. Resolved, That the General Assembly shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall singly or in the aggregate, with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of dollars, except ities, exceed the sum of dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by some law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due; and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within years from the time of the contracting thereof; and shall be irrepealable until the principal and interest thereon shall be paid and discharged; but no such law shall take effeet until, at a general election, it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by au-thority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created; and such law shall of the debt hereby created; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each judicial district, if one is published therein, throughout the State for months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the peo-

Constitution which may be proclaimed by this

Mr. DIXON offered the following as a substi-

the for the proposition of Mr. Davis, in relation to naturalization.

Whereas, The people of the United States, in the 1st article and 5th section of the Federal Continuous Con stitution, have given to Congress the exclusive power to establish a uniform rule of naturalizaion; and whereas, it was contemplated by the ramers of the Constitution of the United States, that the eitizen naturalized should, in all respects, touching the right of suffrage, be placed

Resolved. That it would be inexpedient to inorporate into the Constitution of Kentucky, any orinciple whereby any invidious distinction thould be made in favor of the native born over the naturalized citizen, in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

n an equal footing with the native born citizen

Mr. DAVIS. I will merely say to the gentlemen in regard to these propositions, that when the time comes for their consideration, let them be taken up in their order, and then "Lay on Macduff."

Mr. DIXON. I will only say to the gentle man that when the time comes Macduff will be

in his place.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I have only to say

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I have only to say that wherever Macduff or Macbeth may be, a Kentucky citizen will be in his place.

Mr. GHOLSON offered the following ions, which were postponed and ordered to be printed, viz:

Resolved, That special pleading, in all Courts of Justice in this Commonwealth, should be abolished; that a speedy and importial trial by a jury of the vicinage, upon the merits of his

Resolved, That, to this end, Chancery Courts Resolved, That a constitutional provision.

which shall (within a reasonable time) quiet the titles of the occupants of lands, as to the ad-verse claims of all persons not laboring under titles of the occupants of lands, as to the adverse claims of all persons not laboring under some legal disability, is indispensably necessary to the well-being and prosperity of the good citizens of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the jurisdiction of Justices of the Resolved that the second from the Chair, submit a proposition the Peace should be increased to dollars.

Resolved, That it is expedient to lay off the

state of Kentucky into four districts, in each of which the Appellate Court shall hold two terms Resolved. That the concurrence of a majority of the Appellate Judges should be necessary to

reversal of the opinion of an inferior tribunal. Mr. CHAMBERS offered the following which vere ordered to be printed and made the order day for to-morrow: 1. Resolved, That no part of the present Consti-

ution of Kentucky, nor of any proposed amend ment thereto, shall be referred to any committee other than the committee of the whole, until he same has been considered and approved by the Convention as proper to be inserted in, and made a part of, the new or amended Constitution. 2. Resolved, That from and after the 7th instant, the Convention will hold a morning and an evening session each day, meeting for the former at —— o'clock, A. M., and for the latter at —— o'clock, P. M.

3. Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, the morning sessions of the Convention shall be de-voted to hearing, receiving, and referring such portions of the existing Constitution as may be deemed worthy of re-adoption, and of amend ments to the same, the reports of committees &c., and that immediately on assembling in the

tution of the word may for shall, so as to provide that "the President may examine and correct the journal before it is read."

The 6th rule being under consideration in these words:

6. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair but such substitution shall not extend beyond a day, or over one adjournment; and when not occupy-ing the Chair, he may submit propositions and participate in debate."

Mr. TURNER moved to strike out the words.

Mr. TURNER moved to strike out the words, "and when not occupying the chair, he may submit propositions and participate in debate."—He said, I make this motion because it is giving a power to the President, and a right that is without precedent, as far as I know and believe, in any deliberative body in the United States, either of Church or State. It is very improper, according to my notion of the duties of a presiding officer. A presiding officer ought to understand thoroughly, the rules of the body over which he presides, and he ought to understand parliamentary law. It is his duty to be well versed in these, and to pay more attention to the versed in these, and to pay more attention to the luties of the chair than to any other. Our presiding officer, for whose appointment I myself voted, I have no doubt, is well versed in the duties belonging to his station, but like many individuals in his position, he is, I apprehend, a little rusty in a good many things. I make this remark, not as being applicable to that gentleman in particular, for no one in this Convention has a greater share of my regard than he has, but it appears to one, that our presiding officer ought to have his attention devoted exclusively to the discharge of the duties of the chair, in the preservation of order, and not to come in the preservation of order, and not to come down to the floor of the House, in order to bring forward propositions and argue them, throwing his weight and influence in their favor, and then to go back and take the chair, and decide upon his own propositions. There may not be any harm done in the case of our President, but there is a good book which says, we ought not to lead a man into temptation. And I think this warning is particularly applicable in politics. I do not wish to lead our honorable President into too

nuch temptation.

There is an additional reason, according to my view of the subject, why this portion of the rules ought not to be adopted. We all know—although there is no member who will admit that he is under such influence—that when a manis made President of the United States, or the Governor of a State, or President of a Convention, the official statics with the official statics and the official statics. the official station gives him a certain degree of influence, and in the case of a presiding officer his opinions ought never to be known; he ought to be an impartial unipire; at all events his opin-ions ought not to be known till the debate is over and the vote taken. I have always thought that the rule which gives to the Speaker thought that the rule which gives to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky the right to vote is improper. You find nothing of the kind in the British Parliament nor in Congress. You find nothing of the kind in ancient legislative bodies. It is a rule that has been adopted in modern times, and one which, as I have myself seen, exerts an improper influence. The presiding officer is looked up to by the members of the body over which he presides, and when you permit him to come upon the floor and debate a proposition, and then go back to the chair and decide upon it, you destroy his usefulness and his impartiality as a presiding officer. With these suggestions, I will renew my motion to strike out the latter clanse of the sixth rule. I should be gratified, when in committee of the whole upon the proposed amendments of the Constitution, to hear the views of our President expressed. I believe that his views very nearly, if not entirely, correspond Mr. WICKLIFFE submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WickliffE submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WickliffE submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WickliffE submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WickliffE submitted the following, with my own. I do not make this motion with any hostility to our presiding officer, or from a belief that he has any disposition to do wrong, but I do it because I think that the principle, if carried out, will have a permisions and corrupting influence. And in this, the highest deliberative body that can be assembled in the State, there ought to be no exemption from an adherence to the practice which has invariable because I think that the principle, if carried out, will have a permisions and corrupting influence. And in this, the highest deliberative body that can be assembled in the State, there ought to be no exemption from an adherence to the practice which has invariable because I that the principle, if not entirely, correspond any lostility to our presiding officer, or from a belief that he has any disposition to do wrong, but I do it because I think that the principle, if carried out, will have a permisions and corrupting influence. And in this, the highest deliberative body that can be assembled in the State, there ought to be no exemption from an adherence to the practice which has invariable because I that the principle.

Mr. MERIWETHER. With due deference to the opinions of my friend from Madison, I would suggest that he is under a misapprehension, if upposes that whenever the President has Mr. TURNER. I mean that it is so in sub

Mr. MERIWETHER. In substance then I differ with the gentleman, as much as in shadow. In substance, we shall not be in committee of the whole; for although the President may leave his seat, yet the previous question is applicable, so that in substance the convention will not be in committee of the whole. The gentleman will emember that we are depriving the City of Louisville of the service of one of its delegates by depriving him of the right to participate in lebate upon propositions that are offered here. This is different from a Legislative body. There the Constitution makes it incumbent upon the body to select one of their number to preside.— Not so here. No man supposed that the President of this convention was to be deprived of any of his rights by his elevation to the Chair. Will you deprive him of the right which every other member enjoys of discussing propositions and submitting propositions merely because you have elevated him to that seat? Will you require the President to vote upon propositions without propositions without giving reasons for or against them?—
That is the question. Many important propositions will be made in Convention which will not be made in committee of the whole, and the President of the Convention will be required to record his vote for or against them; and yet you will not permit him to assign his reasons. I ask is it right to place your presiding officer in that

As to the idea suggested by the gentleman that his influence is so much greater on account of his position, I cannot concur with him. In-deed the allusion made by the gentleman to the usage in the Legislature and in this Convention, of calling upon the President to vote, shows the fallacy of that idea. The vote given by the Pres-

discuss it and then return to the Chair and decide upon it. I do not understand it as being the privilege of the presiding officer to decide any question here. He only announces the decision of the House. Points of order he does decide, but he decides no question that is submitted to the Convention for its deliberation. Having thus briefly stated my views in regard to this matter, I shall vote against the motion of the gentlemen from Madison.

Mr. LINDSEY moved to amend by adding the words, "but when in committee of the whole he shall have the right to submit propositions and participate in debate.

Mr. MERIWETHER suggested to the mover of this amendment that it was wholly unnecessary as the President had already that right under arliamentary law.

Mr. TURNER ascepted the amendment as a substitute for his own, and then said: I do not wish to be importunate upon this subject, but the gentleman seems to think that the people of Lonisville will not have a fair representation here, unless we allow the President to take the floor and debate every proposition as well, when not in committee of the whole, as when in committee of the whole. This same argument would apply to every Speaker, who has ever acted in Kentucky as Speaker. Kenticky as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and it would apply in Congress, where sometimes they elect a Speaker who is a member from a State which sends but one or

the Chair should not desire the privilege he need claim the privilege he will avoid all the difficulture the appointment of committees, and to insert so ty which the gentleman suggests. The same ar much of the resolution which I offered the other nt was made by the gentleman in committee. had no particular preference on the subject, but a large majority of the committee instructed me a time as any other, for the consideration of the question, whether this Convention will go about to report that provision in the rules.

If the President, as the gentleman supposes,

usages, and that the presiding officer should not be permitted to originate business. Surely it could never be desired to bring the presiding officer into personal collision with the members

that this proposition was to be made until it was announced to the House this morning. I further ask leave of the Convention to be excused

man be free to present his own proposition and stand by it to the last.

Besides all this, we will, by taking this course,

veas, 52, navs, 43. So that the amendment was

The 5th rule was passed without amendment.

The 9th rule was amended on the suggestion of Mr. Meriwether, by the substitution words "presiding officer," for the word "Presi dent," so that a gentleman appointed to preside in the absence of the President might have pow-er to clear the galleries in case of disturbance The 10th rule was passed without amend-

ticles of the Constitution, was then read for con-

ded. I suppose, as a division of the labor of body among the committees enumerated that majority be unable to control the work of Therefore it becomes a matter of some improvement of the committee. portance, before we a lopt it, to consider what its effect and operation will be. We have a hondred by doing it in Convention, and that we can do members in the Convention, and it is proposed it in a manner more satisfactory to ourselves, by that there be eleven committees, consisting of nine members each. Nine times eleven are nine-ty-nine, which will comprehend every member of the Constitution as I have already intimated. Therefore, I have sub-mitted this proposition. ty-nine, which will comprehend every member of the Convention, exclusive of our President.—
If every article of the old Constitution is to be the subject matter of alterations, it appears to me that the division of labor here proposed, will be very unequal. There have been several suggestions regarding the proper division of the labor which is to be performed by us, and it is possible that the one which the committee have recommended is the best. I do not think so, how. commended is the best. I do not think so, however, and I will endeavor to point out a few reais a matter of very great consequence to members of this body, to be upon a committee for remod-elling or amending that which requires no amendment, where there is nothing for the committee to do, except to transcribe and report the provisiou assigned to them precisely as it stands already. Such, I apprehend, will be the case in regard to the bill of rights. I doubt whether there is any disposition on the part of the Convention to make any disposition on the part of the Convention to make any alternative in the second standard and the convention to make any alternative in the second standard and the convention to make any alternative in the second standard and the convention to make any alternative in the second standard and the convention to make any alternative in the second standard and the convention of the con vention, to make any alteration in that so far as the crossing of a T, or the dotting of an I. The committee then, to which that portion of the Constitution will be referred, will have nothing to do; whilst others will have important altera-

tions to make in the parts assigned them.

The partition of labor then, by this method, will be very unequal. It was not without attention to the provisions of the Constitution, that I attempted to partition the labor according to the partition of the various powers of the government, regarding which our judgments have been and will continue to be divided. Bu

MOLASSES.

MOLASSES.

S do. Negar fluxe do. do. do. N. York Golden Syrup; in store and for the partition of the various powers of the government, regarding which our judgments that it is not to be divided. Bu

Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN. to the partition of the various powers of the government, regarding which our judgments 3 do.

two representatives, as is the case with Dela- without detaining the Convention further with ware. But it was never thought that in such ease, he should have this extraordinary privi-

The time has been, sir, when a much younger man than I am now, that a position upon such committee, and, above all, the privilege of forming such committee, would have been very agreeable to me. It is one of those committees that I would like to have a hand in making, and I It is not only the privilege of coming down from the chair and originating and debating propositions that I object to, but there is a great deal in the discretion that may be exercised in calling to the chair a delegate of similar sentiments with himself. I do not say that the President with himself. I do not say that the President would act improperly, but I want to be governed by that invaluable rule, "lead not a man into whom this subject should be confided, I could bring together a very formidable come of advocation." red by that invaluable rule, "lead not a man into temptation." I want not only purity, but to be above suspicion. It is said by the gentleman from Jeffersou, I believe, that although the President participated in the debate he would not go back and decide upon the question that had been debated. But it appears to me that under the rule which we are about to adopt, when a vote is taken which is a doubtful one, when it is claimed by both parties, the President will be very apt to decide in favor of the proposition for which he has been contending; as a matter of course he will think the majority always on his side. Human nature is a little frail, and those who have gone before us have always acted upon the principle that it is better to guard against the officer by being permitted to participate in definition. Take your presiding officer from his staofficer by being permitted to participate in debate. Take your presiding officer from his station, and he will not have time to study Jefferson's Manual, which it is so difficult to understand. I doubt very much whather it has been described. It may perhaps, I doubt very much whether it has been be deemed egotistical in me to set up my opin ions in opposition to those of the con read this week, by any one in this Convention.

I want our President to discharge the duties of the chair instead of being employed in drawing up propositions and debating them. I do not think the President desires any such privilege. It would be placing him in a position in which his usefulness would be destroyed.

Mr. MERIWETHER. If the occupant of the Constitution, for instance, what is there for a committee of ninc men to do but to direct their clerk to transcribe in Wish a view them. With a view then of obtaining the sense of not exercise it. The rule does not make it obligatory upon him to do so, and by omitting to tion, I move to strike out so much as relates to

day, as relates to this subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I suppose now is as proper If the President, as the gentleman supposes, after discussing a proposition, will return to the Chair and decide the question incorrectly, may be not so decide without the privilege of discussion one, that if we are determined to do our work he not so decide the question incorrectly, may be not so decide without the privilege of discussing it? He will doubtless be enlisted on one side or the other of every proposition that is submitted there, and if he could be prompted to an incorrect course of action in the one case, could he not as well pursue that course without having participated in the discussion as after having done so? Does not the gentleman wish to obtain light upon any subject which is brought forward for discussion? Then why not receive from the presiding officer the benefit of his judgment as well as from every other nearly a subject which is brought forward for discussion? Then why not receive from the presiding officer the benefit of his judgment as well as from every other nearly a subject which is the formal ways to committees. Some gentlemen would have cer the benefit of his judgment as well as from every other member of this body? I have no doubt that it would be acceptable to at least a majority of us. Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I shall vote for this tionsly done, as it could be in committee of the amendment in accordance with what I think has whole. In addition to this fact, there are other been the proper and uniform course in all deliber- reasons why this Convention should not resolve ative bodies. Almost the entire business in committee of the whole is matter of debate, and in that we should have the benefit of the assistance of the gentleman from Nelson, as to the impropriety of presiding officer. But I think that in forming rules for this House we should follow established of the seat of government, amply sufficient to of the body. I think we had better pursue the beaten track; it is always the safe course.

Mr. DAVIS. I will only remark that I continually have to make. When sub-committees sider this to be an innovation, and I consider do the work, the Convention loses its power of with the gentleman from Madison, that there are strong reasons why the innovation should not be They will be organised in such manner, as that adopted.

the force and influence and power and talent, to

Mr. McHENRY called for a division of the
be found in this Convention, will be brought to Mr. McHENRY called for a division of the question and the yeas and nays on the first branch. He said, I do not desire to debate this question. It will only make the suggestion, that I do not believe the gentleman need apprehend any such impropriety of conduct on the part of our presiding officer as has been suggested.

There has been no exhibition of party feeling in this boly hitherto, except in the election of a President, but I caution the majority, that this grant of additional power to the President may give rise to a suspicion that they are willing to pomote party purposes.

Mr. McHENRY called for a division of the question, but that will be brought to bear upon particular propositions. Not that the unsupersonal interest in the nature, become the first proposition will have no more power against the weight and influence of the committees, in order that they may carry out particular objects; and individual members of the Convention, will have no more power against the weight and influence of the committees, in any attempt to overrule or controvert any proposition submitted by the standing committee, than he would have to do any thing that is perfectly impracticable. Sir, it is wrong to work and admire many of the hardy and industrious proposition submitted by the standing committee, than he would have to do any thing that is perfectly impracticable. Sir, it is wrong to work and influence of the committees in the advancement of the State in t and it is, that the majority here have not yet cho-son guardians over them. Mr. PRESIDENT. Before proceeding to put the question, I will remark that I did not know may hear what every man has to say, and every

from voting upon it.

Mr. McHENRY. I will only remark that, I morrow. We can take up the old Constitution, did not suppose that you had any such knowladge. I did not mean to insinuate any such thing.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and were indifferent that the order that the order to the order or that the order to cas, 52, navs, 43. So that the amendment was depted.

The 7th rule was amended on the motion of that it is not to be entirely changed. Where then Mr. C. A. Wiekliffe, by substituting the word is the necessity for having a committee to examine every article of that Constitution, and to devise something which the people have never convise something which the people have never con-ceived of, and which will be perhaps utterly re-pugnant to them, when devised by the commit-

tees of this Convention.

What have we to do? The people desire but few alterations; they ask for but few; we have come here with the view only of making those few, and I know of no platform upon which I would rather work, than the old Constitution.— Although I have ever been in favor of Constitutional reform, and am so now, I know of no platform upon which I would rather work, than the The 11th rule which provides for the appointment of standing committees on the various arcicles of the Constitution, was then read for condideration.

The rule which provides for the appointment of standing committees on the various arcicles of the Constitution, was then read for condideration.

The rule which provides for the appointment of Constitution. There are many of its provides which I desire to preserve, and I am not willing that new propositions shall be urged upon this Convention, with all the power and influence of a committee, which may be unacceptable to the condition of the condi

the committee.

I think we can do the work in a shorter time

When are the committees to report? This Convention, to be divided off into eleven committees, composed of nine members each, and the Convention, I suppose, to be dissolved until those committees report. We will meet, I suppose, each day as a matter of mere formality. and wait too, three, or four weeks until the com-mittees are prepared to report. And when those reports shall have been laid before us, will they not have to be considered in Convention? They will still have to be gone over. Then, why not begin at once in Convention? It seems to me

that it would be far better. The Conventien then adjourned.

BACON-HAMS AND SHOULDERS. 500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,000 lbs. strictly prime Pork House Shoulders; store and for sale by TODD & CRIFTENDEN Sept. 11.

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY ::::::OCTOBER 6, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

Louis and Memphis.

Resolutions earnestly recommending a vigorous prosecution of the great enterprize, and deelaring it to be the duty of Congress, at its next ssion, to provide for the immediate survey and location of the most practicable, cheap and convenient route for the road.

The foilowing named gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Conventions:-Col. Thomas H. Bradford, Dr. W. B. Keene, Dr. W. C. Webb, Robert P. Rankin, Col. M. V. Thomson, R. W. Keene, S. F. Gano, John B. Viley, Janius R. Ward, Victor M. Flournoy, Thornton F. Johnson William Applegate, George W. Johnson, Andrew Harper, Basil Duke, Dr. W. G. Offutt, Richard M. Johnson, Jr., John F. Warren, Gen. T. C. Flournoy, Dr. John R. Desha, Charles Buford, J. M. Shepard, B. D. Harmon.

We are gratified to see that this important work is beginning to command the attention of the people of the Mississippi Valley. The estimated probable cost of a railroad from the Mis sissippi river to the Pacific ocean, is an incon siderable sum when contrasted with the mines of wealth it opens to the American Nation. Con nect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans with a line of Railroad, and the carrying trade of the world must fall into our hands-give our people that, and the energy and enterprize of yankee-dom will very soon discover mines more valuable by far, than the richest placers of Feather river.

We trust our own townspeople feel sufficient nterest in the subject, to appoint delegates to these Conventions. Let us follow the example of our Scott county friends, and encourage those who are patriotically devoting their time and money in aid of the enterprize, by our presence and counsel.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILBOAD one weeks since we noticed a rumor that the stock in this road not taken on the first of Sep-

We are glad to find, however, in the Covington Journal of October 3d, the following paragraph, o doubt:

"The Stock in the Lexington and Covington Railroad is all taken, and the road will now, vithout fail, be finished at an early date."

This important road once completed, and we enture the prediction, that the fertile lands of the Licking Valley will become the most valuable lands in the State, and many that are now a state of nature, uuoccupied and almost unapproachable from any of the main thoroughfares of the State, will soon receive a thrifty and industrious population. Some of the finest lands in the State are locked out from the commercial world by the mountains and ridges ly ing between the Covington road on the one hand and the Maysville road on the other hand. Pierce these rich valleys, and the dark, almost trackless forest will speedily melt away. We ket opened to them, that they, like those of our people who are more fortunately situated, may he able to command a good market and a fair price for the products of their labor.

Members of the Convention desiring copies of names with the Clerk of the Commonwealth office.

An Irishman named John Haley died of Cholera at Mrs. Nancy Innis' in Fayette county, on

A. W. Babbitt, Esq., elected to represent the A. W. Babbitt, Esq., elected to teptodal interests of the Mormons at the Salt Lake, in has not transpired.

Turkey.—Honor to Abdel Mechis! honor to Turkey.—They have nobly done Juion, that the graves, with which, according to letters heretofore published, it has been repesented the whole route of the California emigrants was strewed, are, in most cases, only the graves of the surplus provisions, which according to the usual custom of the mountaineers, have been buried. Dr. White, of St. Louis, buried his medicines in that way.

Prof. Tho. D. Mitchell, formerly of Lexington, has accepted the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University of the State

AMERICAN CHAMPAIGNE.—Many of the papers are exulting over the manufacture of American Champaigne as if it was a great novelty. They do not seem to be aware of the fact that for years there have been quantities of a native fluid, nicely prepared in this county, which, when bottled, corked, wired, covered with tin foil and marked with a French label, passed for very fair champaigne. As to its origin, Jersey apple trees could probably tell more about that than the naive grape-vines .- Maysville Eagle.

Maurice, a negro man belonging to the estate f John Standiford, deceased, was killed in Centerville, on Saturday evening, by Mr. Edmond Jones, of that place. Mr. J. states, that he shot with a pistol, in self-defence. No white person witnessed it. Mr. J. has been held to bail, for trial at the next term of our Circuit

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The citizens of Madison county, at the sale of the property of Cyrus Turner, dec'd., on the 21st of September, purchased one of the finest and best fatted bullocks ever fed in Kentucky, and have appointed a committee of three of her prominent citizens to present the bullock to Governor Crittenden, at his residence in Frankfort, in the name, and on behalf of the citizens of the county, in token of their regard for him as a citizen, and of their Members of the Convention, and others, for any high estimate of his services to the State and Na-length of time, at the rate of 50 cents per month. tion. The bullock cost one hundred dollars—and it is supposed will weigh 2,000 pounds.

Richmond Chronicle.

FRANKFORT PAPERS .- From the present time until the Convention concludes its labors, these pa-pers will or ought to be, looked to with intense interest by the great mass of the free and intelli-gent voters of the State. It is the only source from which they may expect to receive full and accurate details of the proceedings of that body. Their columns will contain a fund of political information of immense value to the people, and it seems to us, that no thinking man, who feels A meeting of the citizens of Scott county was held at the Court llouse in Georgetown, on the 28th ult. for the purpose of appointing delegates of the Convention. We will take pleasure in forwarding the names of subscribers to either. when the cash accompanies the names. The re ports in the Commonwealth and Yeoman, owing to arrangements made by the respective pro-prietors of those sheets, will be precisely the

The delegates to the Convention, it strikes us. could not do better than to disseminate these papers broadcast among their constituents. Such a fund of valuable information, as they will fur nish, has not been presented to the people of Kentucky for fifty years; and such another opportunity of enlightening them upon topies of such vital importance to their political welfare aay not again present itself in the same period

The Daily Commonwealth, the first number of which appeared on Tuesday, will contain full and accurate reports of the daily proceedings of the Convention and of the Legislature. minently worthy of the patronage of those who wish to keep up (as who does not) with the action of those bodies—especially the latter. How many names shall we send down as subscribers for this valuable journal, by the next mail? Georgetown Herald.

We learn from the Pittsburgh American that during the past week a trial has been made in that city of a newly invented cannon for the purpose of testing its advantages over guns east n the usual way. The experiment resulted in favor of the new gun, which exploded only at the 255th round, while the other, with precisely the same charge and the same strength of reinforce, exploded at the 85th round. The inventor of the new piece is Lieut. Rodman, of the U.S. Army, and his improvement consists in easting the cannon hollow instead of solid as heretofore, the "core" being prepared so as to enclose a con-

tinnous current of cold water, which by a stendy

flow during the process of cooling, chills and

thereby increases the density and consequently

the strength of the metal.

A smoke-consuming stove has been invented by Mr. James Coles, of Cincinnati. The inventember, had been subscribed for by the agent of tion is based upon the principle that the conme eastern capitalists. This rumor was dis- tinued introduction of cold air coming in concredited, and we published a statement correct- tact with the heated smoke, produces combus-

Mr. Freaner writes to the Picayune from San of the truth of which we suppose there can be Francisco, under date of August 22d, that some of the emigrants from Independence had arrived there, and a large number at Sacramento City. Some four thousand were within a few day's march of the Sacramento mines.

Telegraphed for the Louisville Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

St. Jours. Oct. 4. The Canada arrived at Halifax at a quarter past 9 yesterday, making the passage in less than

HUNGARY.—Comorn though beseiged still holds out and can defy the beseigers for an entire year. The influence of Russia and Austria has been exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian Chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey; but letters from Constantinople state that

throughout England, and the cases have declined one half since the commencement. 13,000 persons have been swept awny from London

IRELAND.—The potato disease is beyond doubt extending into several districts, though it has not yet become general.

France.—A good deal of attention is directed

the debates in the New York Constitutional Conthe Bishops and distinguished clergy in France are assisting at the Council. The cholera has permanently diminished at Paris. The conspirators of June are to be tried at Versailles on the 10th of October.

GERMANY .- Papers received this morning anounce the unexpected resignation of the Dutch Ministry, "en masse," after a nights deliberation. The King accepted their resignation and gave instructions for the formation of another cabi-

the Turkish Ministry! They have nobly done their duty and refused to become panderers to the vindictive blood thirstiness of Joseph. Thegar-rison of Comorn is well provisioned, with 30,-000 men in a state of complete discipline. The officers held a meeting and resolved by a large majority not to surrender. According to the Vienna journals 30,000 men are to beseige Comorn and the bombardment was to commence on the

Austria.-The Austrians occupied a greater part of the Island schute without resistance, but a part of the Hungarians were strongly entrenched before the Fortress and it was expected would give the Austrians battle. It was rumored at Vienna that Ben had fallen into the hands of the Russians. Hungarian officers had been put to leath, some by hanging at Arad and Ten Nicholas, the Russian Ambassador at the Porte, demanded the execution of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, DeReyel, Messmaras ses, and their companions. A Russian General had arrived at Constantinople, whose mission was to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demand of Austria. The Consul replied that the Turkish Government had resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either Russia or Austria. On this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the n impressive and determined manner that the ref-ugees should not be given up let the consequences be what they might. We trust, says a lead-ing London paper, "that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his, and that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England. We are rejoiced to find Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and trust that every assistance to support the independence of the Sultan against the attacks

LATEST INTELLIGENCE TO THE LONDON NEWS.—Petewardin surrendered to the Imperial troops on the 5th ult. A part of the Magyars decided to still hold out, but a majority overruled them.

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER .- The Louisville Morning Courier will be furnished to Subscriptions received by H. M. McCarry, at the Shields House Oct. 6.

MARRIED,

In South Frankfort, on Thursday evening last, y Rev. Geo. W. Brush, ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, q., to Miss Ella Gray, daughter of Joseph

TExtra copies of the Daily Commonwealth will be furnished at the Counting Room of this Office, at 2 cents per copy.

Copies of the Weekly Commonwealth will be furnished at 4 cents per copy.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21, 1849-880-1f Important Information.

SHIRES, 128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Clucinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the United States.

States,
A splendid and large variety of House Furuishing (toods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Wate, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms.
In addition to the above the proportion n addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to dertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly cented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

Fine Cigars.

DLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe,
Habanna, Colorado, Regalla, Grenadero's Regalia,
El Leon Be Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's
Cigars, all very fine, at
PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 6, 1849.—887

Fine Tobacco. LERGUSON'S Extra fine Buena Vista Chewing To-bacco; Goodwin's fine cut Patent Chewing Tobacco; Sun Cured, Sweet Leaf, and Common Tobacco, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1848.—887

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

SPECTFULLY invite sttention to their large as-STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves t Fancy Air Tight Parloi
and other Healing Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH. Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

STEAM SPICE MILLS.

BARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cinclunati, v. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

ALLESPICE, Genuine African CayCINNAMON, end above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack
es suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and nearly labeled.
Ground COFFEE Ground COFFEE,

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Wharl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
Thorels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice,

What I have and Steam Boats supported and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

[TREFERENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andews & Co.

Horaus:—Gall House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Till undersigned would respectfully call the atten-tion of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical Theological, Miscellaueous and School Books; Bland Records and Account Books of every description of and or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leat hind or nisede to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Emaneled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note. Envelope, Blotting and Drawing Papers; Eavolopes Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Perforated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Chems Men; Backgammot Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail by

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by GEORGE COX. 71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. October 4, 1849 .- d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cinc PILOT BISCUIT; Water Crackers: Graham Crackers

Always on hand at the lowest prices, Country Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, Ja.

Cincipnati, October 4-d. CHARLES MULLER.

IMPORTER OF Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Wainut street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND.

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers is Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishmen West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

the following styles.
VIRGINIA. MISSOURI.
l.b. Lump. Lb. Lump. KENTUCKY. 5 do. 5 do. 8 do. 8 do. 12 do. 12 do. 16 do. 16 do. Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

Piano Forte Warerooms, W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTES, From the unrivalled Manufacturers. NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each instrument.

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary Let-ers from a great m by Purchasers, expressing entire satisfaction with their instruments, do not besisted to ecommend them to the attention of all persons desiring

tion, and instruments selected with care.

N. E. Old Pianos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all

the Eastern Publishers.
Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

W ALDIOUSE.

WE have now in store, 8,0330 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region, Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhru Dealers.

we warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best

of their class made in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We vite such comparisous by all who wish to purchase in BUTLER & BROTHER, this market.

Wholesale Paper Dealers,
Main street, between Fifth and Sixth,
Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

W. E. continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now seli Paste Blacking and Writing ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange

au Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange
We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.
We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittaburgh and St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile.
We invite the special attention of Western

We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

Main street, between Finh and Sixth.

Cincinnati. Aug i, 1849.—d

Doctor Geq. Stealey WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE

Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Ciair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. August 21, 1849-881-11

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair street, opposite the Commonwealth office.

J. E. WITHERS A. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

EEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missourl, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO, descriptions, together with every article usually in a Tohacco Establishment. Having accepted e Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufactniers, ialers will be furnished at the lowest Easteru prices. All orders for articles not in our line, will be prompt-filled. Cincinuati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel, On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mension House, HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fitted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE, which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-wo-men, and any one wanting ciothes

WASHED OR SCOURED, an have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a
ontinuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally be-

WANTED! WANTED!!

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RVE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

JOYCE & WALSTON.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

AT TAYLOR'S BOOK STORE, Sign of the Big Book, Mulu Street, Frankfort. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now in the receipt of a large and well selected stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., omprising every article usually kept in a re-ore, consisting in part, of the following, to-w LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, and MIS-

CELLANEOUS BOOKS; A general assortment of holm's fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Envelopes & Visiting Cards of every quality; School Books: Family Bibles; Pocket and Pew Bibles; Fine Prayer Books; Port Folios; Fine Pocket Books and Blank Books of every Wallets: Fancy and Plain Note description;

Cap and Letter Paper;
Quills, Pens, Ink, &c.;
Slate Pencils, &c. &c. Rogers' and Wosten-Persons desirous of supplying themselves with Books and Stationery, are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock and prices before purchasing He will be constantly in the receipt of all the late and nportant Works as they issue from the press. Special orders for Books, &c. not on hand, attended on short notice.

special orders for Books, ec. and off band, ettended to on short notice.

All of which he is determined to sell at low prices for CASH.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Main street, 4 doors from the Corner.

Frankfort, Oct. 4, 1849.—3-41

ROBERT STEVENSON,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazler, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST.

MITATION of Woods, Marhles, Ilamasks, Tapestries, Morocco, Ground, Wiledow Shade Bronzing: and Geiling and Wall Painting, in 0il, Turpenline, Size and Composition Colors, and every style of juterior decora-

on. Mixed Paint for family use, for sale. Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT. Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly site the Weisiger House,

S now open for the Season. None but the best Li-Fresh Baltimore Oysters,

Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in lee, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give Diving or Supper Partles to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

KIMBALLS DAGUERREAN ROOMS. OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his
Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is
prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Deguerreotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of
Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who
may favor him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

J. A. KIMBALL,
Frankfort, Sept. 11. 1849.—883

H. P. NEWELL'S Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New



NEWELL'S REPOSITORY, AT FRANK FORT, KY.,
First door be on the Weisiger House, on Ann Street

CHARIOTS, Landeaus, Coaches, Rockaways, Brits-kas, Chariolees, Buggles, Harness, &c., made to order, and receiving here every week. ALSO-DEALER IN

Hardware and Groceries,

Carriage Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Cloths, Luces, Patent Leather, Spanish Moss, Lamps, Bands, &c. ALL LOW FOR CASH,

NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, Between the Weisiger and Market Houses, FRANKFORT, KY. September 11, 1849.-883

Hard Ware.

A general assortment of improved Locks; Metallic Knobs; Mill Saws; Hand and Tenant Saws; Screws; Files; Nails; Scales; Augurs; all kiuda of Tools, &c. Call and examine. Groceries.

OAF SUGAR; New Orleans Sugar; best Old Rio Coffee; best Maguolia Flour; Bacon and Macherel; Tea; Crackers; fresh Butter every week; best Cheese; Star and Summer Candles; all in store, and for sale low for cash or trade by

TO WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

JEWELRY, CUTLERY & VARIETY GOODS.

HAVING moved into our new store, No.
130, Main street, under the Commercial
Bank, we are now opening our FALL
STUCK, consisting in part as follows:
Gold and Silver Watches;
Fine and Common Jewelry, Spectacles,
Spectacle Glasswa, Accordeons, Pistola,
Razora, Knives and Scissors;
Fine French and Yankee Brass Clocks;
Violins and Violin Strings;
A general assortment of Watchmaker's Tools and
Materials, &c., &c., of our own direct Importation and
purchase from the original manufacturers, and all which
we will sell at as low prices as any house in the country.

DUHME & CO.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1849-31. 83 (ch Gazetta.)

WHEN HELD.

COURT OF APPEALS Meets 1st Monday in June, and 1st Monday in December in each year.

GENERAL CCURT Meets 1st Monday in February, and 1st Tues day after 2d Monday in August in each year.

FEDERAL COURT Meets 3d Monday in May, and 3d Monday in October in each year.

CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

ADMR. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March, June and September. The County Court 1st Monday in all the other months.

ALLEN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May

and November. County Court, 2d Monday in all the other months. Anderson. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in

April, and 1st Monday in November. Chancery Term the last Monday in November. County Court the 2d Monday in every month BALLARD. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

April and October.

BARREN. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in
March and September. Chancery Terms last
Monday in November, and 4th Monday in June. County Court, the 3d Monday in other months.

Barn. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. Chancery Term, Tuesday succeeding 3d Monday in July. County Court the

Ed Monday in every month.

BOONE. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday

April and October. County Court, the 1st Mouday in every month except August.

BOYLE. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September. County Court, in addition to the 3d Monday in every month, may hold

a special term on 2d Monday in March.

Brackes. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March, June, and September. County Court, the

3d Monday in every month.

Breckingings. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months.

Bullitt. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

April and October. County Court, the 3d Monday in each mouth. BUTLER. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in

March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in other months. BREATHITT. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March and September. County Court, the 3d Monday in each month.

CALDWELL. Circuit Court, 3d Monday in April and October. Chancery Term, the 3d Monday in July. County Court, 3d Monday in other

CALLOWAY. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 4th Monday in other months. CAMPBELL. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

April, July and October. County Court, 4th nday in each mouth. CARROLL. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, the 1st Mon

day in all other months, except August, which shall be the 2d Monday. CARTER. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in every month.

Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in May, August and November. County Court, the 2d Monday in August. CHRISTIAN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in

May, August and November. Chancery Term, 34 Monday in August. County Court, the last Monday in April, October and July.
CRITTENDEN. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, 24 Monday in May and November.

in all other mouths CLARKE. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March and September. County Court, the 4th Monday in all other months. Chancery Term, Thesday succeeding 4th Monday in June.
Clay. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in June,

and 4th Monday in November. County Court, 1st Monday in all other months. CUMBERLAND. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April, July and October. County Court, the 2d

Monday in all other months. CLINTON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, the 1st Monlay in all other months.

DAVIESS. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in May and November. County Court, 2d Monday in all other months. EDMONSON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

May and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April, and October, and 2d Monday in June .-

ounty Court, the 4th Monday in every month that there is no Circuit Court. Chancery Term, Tuesday succeeding the 3d Monday in June. FAYETTE. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in and 2d Monday in October. 2d Monday in ebruary, and the 4th Monday in March. June and September, and last Monday in November. County Court, the 2d Monday in every mouth.

March and September, and 2d Monday in July. County Court, the 4th Monday in every month. FLOYD. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and July, and 3d Monday in October .-County Court, the 2nd Monday in all other

FRANKLIN. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and July, and 3d Monday in November.
County Court, 3d Monday in each month, except April and November, and on 2d Monday in 3d Monday in November. vember-no Court in April. FILTON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

March and September. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in

March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months. GARRARD. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, the 3d Monday in January, and the 2d Monday in all other months. Chancery Term, the 4th Monday in

GRANT. Circuit Court, 4th Monday in May, and 1st Monday in November. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months.

GRAVES. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in May and November. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months. GRAYSON. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in

April and October. County Court, the 4th Monday in all other months. May and November. County Court, the 3d Mon-

day in all other months. GREENUP. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October, and 3d Monday in July. aty Court, the 1st Monday in April, May, October and November.

HANCOCK. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in Juneand December. County Court, the 3d Monday in April and October, and 4th Monday in all other months.

HARDIN. Circuit Court, 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, the 3d Monday in all other months, except April and October. (2d Monday.)

HABLAN. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday.

April and October. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

March, June and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in May Monday in every month. Chancery Term, 3d Monday in February.

HART. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May

and November. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months. HENDERSON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, 4th Monday each month.

HENRY. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and October. County Court, the first Monday in every month, except August, and 2d Monday

HICKMAN. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, Thursday succeeding 1st Monday in August, and 1st Monday ip all other months,

HOPKINS. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

March and September. Chancery Term, the 1st Monday in March and September. Chancery Term, the 1st Monday in July. County Court, the 1st Monday in every month. Hopkinsville Chancery Court, the 2d Monday in July.

JEFFERSON. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in January, March, May, and September. Chancery Term, the 1st Monday in May, and 3d Monday in November. Criminal Term, the 1st Monday in February, 3d Monday in April and August, and 4th Monday in June and October. gust, and 4th Monday in June and October. County County, the 1st Monday in every month. JESSANNE. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in January, 4th Monday in March, and 2d Mon day in September. County Court, the 3d Mon-day in April, July and October, and 1st Monday

in all other months.

Jounson. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday ir April and October. County Court, the 4th Monlay, in all other months.

KENTON. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October.

KNOX. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March and September. County Court, the 4th

Monday in in every month.

Large. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 4th Monday in ery month. LETCHER. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday after

Perry. County Court, the 1st Monday in every LAUREL. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months. LAWRENCE. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in May and November. County Court, the 3d Monday in every month except those in which are ircuit courts.

Lewis. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Courts, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Courts, the 3d Monday in other months, and 1st Monday in April and October. Chancery Term, the 2d Monday in June. Lincoln. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in BOLREON. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in March and September. County Court, the 1st

Monday in all other months. Lavingston. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. Chancery Term, the 2d Monday in July.

Logan. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May

nd November. County Court, 3d Manday in every mouth. Madison. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September. Chancery Term, 2d Monday in December. County Court, 2d Mon-

day in June and November.

Marshall. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in May and November. County Court, the 1st Mon-

day in every month. Mason. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May and November. Chancery Term, 2d Monday in February. County Court, the 1st Monday in May and November, and 2d Monday in all other

McCracken. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday Monday in all ottober. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months.

Manios. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in April and October. County Court, 1st Monday

all other months. MEADE. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in May and November, and 3d Monday in August.— County Court, the 1st Monday in every month. MERCER. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October. County Court, the 1st Mon-

in every month.

Ionroe. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October, and the 4th Monday in July. Thancery Term, the 3d Monday in July. County

urt, the 4th Monday in all other months MONTGOMERY. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday March and September. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months.

Monday. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in May and November. County Court, the 4th Monday in May and November, and in every

onth when there is no circuit court. MUHLENBURG. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday March and September. County Court, the last

Monday in all other months.

NELSON. Circuit Court, the last Monday in February and May, and 1st Monday in September. County Court, 2d Monday in every month.

NICHOLAS. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in May and November, and 4th Monday in July. County Court, the third Monday in every Chancery Term, 1st Tuesday after 3d Monday in

Omo. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 2d Mon-

ay in every month. Owen. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday in May, id 4th Monday in October. County Court, the 3d Monday in every mouth, Owsley. Circuit Court, Tuesday after 1st

Monday in May and November. County Court, the 2d Monday in all other months PENDLETON. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March, June and September. County Court, the

1st Monday in every month. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in PERRY. March and September. County Court, 2d Mon-

day in every month.

Pike. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April, nd 2d Monday in October. County Court, the

Circuit Court, Monday succeeding the 4th Monday in April and October. County Court, the 3d Monday in every month. ROCKCASTLE. Circuit Court, the 2d Monday is March and September. County Court, the 4th Monday in all other months, except August.
Russell. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in

March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in every month. Scorr. Circuit Court, the last Monday in Feb. ruary, and 2d Monday in August. County Court, the 3d Monday in every month. Chancery Term,

SHELBY. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, the 2d Monday in every month.

Simison. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in

May and November. County Court, 3d Monday in all other months.

SPENCER. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. County Court, the 2d Monay in every month except August.

Taylor. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in

April and October. County Court, 2d Monday every month. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April

nd October. County Court, the 2d Monday in very month. Trigg. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in April and October. County Court, 2d Monday in all other months. Chancery Term, 2d Monday in

August. TRIMBLE. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in March. and last Monday in August. County

Court, the 2d Monday in every month.
Union. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in April and October. Chancery Term, the 2d Monday in July. County Court, the 2d Monday in April, and 3d Monday in every month except August Warren. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in February and August. County Court, the 4th Monday in all other months.

in April and October. Chancery Court, 3d Monday in August-County Court, 3d Monday in

Washington. Circuit Court, the 4th Mondays

WAYNE. Circuit Court, the 4th Monday in April and October. County Court, 4th Monday all other months. WHITLEY. Circuit Court, the 3d Monday in March and September. County Court, 3d Mon-

day in all other months. WOODFORD. Circuit Court, the 1st Monday in March and September. County Court, the 1st Monday in all other months, and 3d Monday in March and September.

TOBACCO. UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun red, a very fine atticle, at PIERSON'S.

Dissolution of Partnership. HE partnership hertofore existing between the un-dersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was dissolv-HENRY SAMUEL will settle up the business of the late concern, and continue the business under his own name.

HENRY SAMUEL.

RICHARD BERRY.

Fraukfort, Sept. 7, 1849.—883-3t PROSPECTUS

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION FOR 1849.

OFFICERS FOR 1849. PROSPER M. WETMORK, President. GEORGE W. ACSTIN, Treasurer. ANDREW WARNER, Corresponding Secretary. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Recording Secretary. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

George W. Austin, James H. Van Alen, Henry J. Raymond, Erastus C. Benedict, William B. Deen, Prosper M. Wetmore, Charles II. Russell, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John P. Ridner, William J. Hoppin, Abraham M. Cozens, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick A. Coe, Lefferts G. Coles, Robert Kelly, Andrew Warner, Benjamin II. Jarvis, John H. Austen, James W. Beekman, Philip Ilone, Evert A. Duyckinck.

consible in the order of the receipt of subscriptions.— Those Honorary Secretaries, therefore, who transmitted the earliest remittances may expect to be first supplied. The Outline Illustrations of Rip Van Winkle will be ady for delivery at the same time with the "Queen ary."
The "Transactions" will be published and distributed

always feel that I am conferring a favor on those to Mary."

The "Transactions" will be published and distributed at the same time with the engravings.

The Engraving for the year 1849—The plate of 'Youth being the second picture of Mr. Cole's celebrated series of the "Vougage of Life," is in progress under the skilful burn of Mr. James Smille, who will undoubtedly make it the best large landscape engraving ever executed in this country. A small etching of this picture will accompany the volume of "Transactions" about to bublished.

The Medal for the year 1849—The subject of this med ali is the head of Colonel Trumbult, in continuation of the series of distinguished American artists, commenced by the representations of Allston and Stuart.

Brenze Statactes.—A committee was appointed some time since by the General Board to inquire into the expediency of procuring statuettes in bronze for distribution at the text annual meeting. The Loudon Art. Union for several years has expended most judiciously a portion of its funds in eucouraging this brauch of Art.—There has always been a difficulty in this country in obtaining proper worknen, which is the principal reason why reduced copies in bronze leave not already been made of several exquisite statues, modelled by our own artists, and which seemed peculiarly adapted to this mode of treatment. This obstacle has now been removed, and there are here at present several persons lettely arrived from Europe, who are fully competent to undertake this kind of work. Indeed, the small bust of an Indian, beautifully modelled by Brown, has been reproduced in bronze by one of these artists in a very satisfactory namer. A resolution has accordingly been passed, in accordance with the recommendation of the special committee of inquiry, that Mr. Brows he commissioned to model a statuette in bronze, twenty inches in height, litustrative of Indian form and character, and that twenty copies in bronze be cast for distribution among the members of the year 1849.—A set of Outlines, similar

tice shall be given as soon as that body pass a decisive resolution in relation to it.

The list of Paintings already purchased for distribu-

tion, numbering already over one hundred, includes the following, to which additions are now being made ev The Venetian Bride,' by Louis Lang: 'Swiss Scenery, by B. Bunnington: Jephthab's Blowther, by W. C. Sanders: Const Keen, one Xwoport, R. J., by D. Bunington: Leisure hours, by Allen Santh, Jr.; 'The Shopherl Boy,' by B. R. Bally - Aleps at the Cataliti Mount Berkshire. Co., Massachustis, Clearing of after a September Storm, by George Inions; 'View on the French Brook River, by T. A. Khardare. View in Prissord. Brook River, by T. A. Khardare. View in Prissord. Brook River, by T. A. Khardare. View in Prissord. Brook River, by T. A. Khardare. View in Prissord. Shire: Co., Massachustis, Clearing of Aleps and Shire: Sequential Co., Massachustis, Clearing of Londing Sea ward,' by H. G. Hall; 'Ulfiello relating the Story of lishing,' Experience, The Intercept of Letter,' by J. B. Flags; 'Fritt Price,' by S. Roesen; 'Diamond Cove at Sumed, and the Prissor,' The Intercept of Letter,' by J. B. Flags; 'Fritt Price,' by S. Roesen; 'Diamond Cove at Sumed, and the Passaic,' Farly Auturn—Study from Nature,' by D. W. C. Bouteller, 'Milvier, on the Passaic,' Farly Auturn—Study from Nature,' by D. W. C. Bouteller, 'Milvier, on the Passaic,' Farly Auturn—Study from Nature,' by D. W. C. Bouteller, 'Milvier, on the Passaic,' Farly Auturn—Study from Nature,' by D. W. C. Bouteller, 'Milvier, on the Passaic,' Farly Auturn—Study from Nature,' by D. W. C. Bouteller, 'Milvier, on the Passaic,' Farly Auturn—Study from Nature,' by D. W. C. Bouteller, 'Milvier, on the Passaic,' Farly Auturn—Study from Nature,' by D. W. C. Bouteller, 'Milvier, on the Passaic,' The Catalital Mountains, from below Hudson,' by K. G. L. Leouri, 'Yiew mear Rockland Landing,' by James H. C. Afferty, 'Hours,' by J. W. Hall, and the Passaic,' William Hart; 'Stora,' Order,' Roman Rolins, with be increased the proposed collection, the works of Mr. Adoms on Lake,' 'Solitude,' by S. R. Gifford, 'Landscape, 'Hours,' by Thomes thick, 'Hours,' hours,' hou ' by D. Huntington; 'Jephthah's Hauchter,' by W. C. nders: 'Coast Scene, near Newport, R. I.,' by D. Hun-gton; 'Leisure hours,' by Allen Smith, Jr.; 'The Shep-il Boy,' by Fd. Raab; 'A Peep at the Catskill Moun-

BY THE GOVERNOR:
JOSHUA F. BELL, Sceretary of State,

RESCRIPTION. August 28, 1-49-81-2m

TAMARINDS,

UST receved and for sale by

GRAY & GRORGE.

The Knickerbocker Magazine.

EDITED BY LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

THIS is pronounced, by the press of America and England, the best Magazine in America.' It has upwards of a kundrea contributors are to be tound the unames of every distinguished writer, male and female, in America, with several equally prominent of threat Britain, Turkey, Sweden, &c... A new volume, containing a superb engraving, a portrait of the editor engraved by Chener, from a painting by Elliott, was commenced on the first day of July, 1849. The following notices of the Knickerbooker are from the American and English press, and from American and British writers of distinction.

M. Weinorr, then the stricts will all B. Been, Prospet John P. Ridier, William J. Bein, Nathan M. Coze zeus, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick Alreham M. Coze zeus, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick A. Code, Rebridge, Andrew Warner, Bestamin II. Jarvis, John H. Austen, James W. Beekman, Phillip Hone, Evert A. Duyckinke.

Abraham M. Gozeus, Gasirman, Andrew Warner, William J. Gozea, Californ, Andrew Warner, William J. Gozea, Californ, Andrew Warner, P. P. LAY.

Abraham M. Gozeus, Gasirman, Andrew Warner, William J. Frederick A. Coe, Renjamin H. Jarvis, —President an Frederick A. Coe, Renjamin H. Jarvis, —President and Frederick A. Coe, Renjamin H. Jarvis, —President A. Renjamin H. Jarvi

BOCKER is a work which requires no pulling; and I shall always feel that I am conferring a favor on those to whom I recommend it.

The LONDON EVANINER.—'This very clever Mazazine

Enterprizing, active Agents are wanted in every town

Great Inducement to Subscribe for the Knick-erbocker.

Four Years for Ten Dollars.

Such selections will be made from the Diary, and from the private papers, as may be considered most likely to promote a better acquaintance with the times in which Mr. Adams lived and acted than is yet possessed, even

of it, the Life and Works of the no less distinguished of it, the life and works of the no less distinguishes son, John Quincy Adams.

The works will be brought out from time to time, commencing during the autumn of 1849, and completed within a reusonable period, consistently with proper attention to the high character designed to be given to

Works upon Government.
Political papers, including Controversial Publications of the Revolution.

Messages and Public Papers.

Editor.

8. Original unpublished Letters of Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, the Lees, Laurens, Gerry, Dana, Izard, and other enument Patriots of the Revolution.

The work will be beautifully printed, in ten volumes, in the octavo form, each volume containing from 500 to 500 pages, and put up in cloth, at the price of \$2 25 a volume. blume.
A limited number of copies will be struck off on large oper, and put up in the same style of binding, price \$3

rotume.

Subscriptions and orders are respectfully solicited by e proptietors.

LITTLE & BROWN,
112 Washington street, Boston.

THE ONLY REMEDY!--HART'S VEGETA-BLE EXTRACT, Is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling Sickness, Convolsions, Spasms, &c.

FITS! FITS!!

IT is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the aitar of insanity. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying, that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite Physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Er

incurable.
HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, or sixteen years, has been tested by many person ave suffered with this dreadful disease, and in ase where it has had a fair trial, has effected a cut cure.

Col. Denslow, of Yonkers, New York, states that his aughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than nine ears, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable

Extract.
Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states MIS. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to fits for many years, and has heen restored to perfect health (after every other means had failed) by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Hover, Russell county, Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefitted by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unbesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

the receive of the control of all diseases.

Turtis G. Mayberry, Esq., formerty Post Master at Lime stills. Crawford co., Pa., now living in Erie co., Pa., states that for many years past he has been sorely afflict at with Fits, and he is now happy to state that by a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for a few months, has restored him to sound health, being entirely freed from that worst of all diseases.

FITS OF 27 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED BY THE USE OF THIS TRILLY WONDER-FUL MEDITINES.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of WM. Secong. Esq., of Philadelphia, afficied with Epileptic Fits 27 years and 6 months. After traveling through England, Scotlend, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent Physiciaus, and expending for Medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousaed dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Mr. Wh. Skrork's Letter to Doctors I vaus and Hart.Lhave spent over three thousand dollars for Medicine and Medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent Physicians there in respect to his case. They examined him and prescribed according ly. I remained there three months without receiving any change for the better, which cost in ear about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the pl spicians, and the most I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and positively incurable. I accordingly left England, and traveled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the most of the Skrort, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty year's standing, and can as sure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone, be was restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to unfinitude the work of the Skrort, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty year's standing, and can as sure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone, be was restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to unfinitude that we have the sure of HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Brother laborer in the cause of Humanity:

Dear Sir:—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to aunounce to you the complete trumph of your invaluable medicine, in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been likely successful in all. Three of the patients, I think the habit of prescribing or recommending Patent Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel in yellow the relief of suffering humanity, I feel in yellow the relief of suffering humanity, I feel in yellow there will close their eyes against prejudice and lend you a helping hand. I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely, (Signed)

To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED CERTIFICATES,

OVER FIVE HUNDRED CERTIFICATES. llave been received during the past year, in testimon of the beneficial results produced by the use of Poeto Hart's Vegetable Extract, prepared by S. llart, M. D THOMAS & MILES, Agents,

THOMAS & MILES, Agents, 147, Main, between 3th and 4th streets—169, Main, between 4th and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS & MILES, Wholesale and Retail Agents for the South and West, for the sale of BR, HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRAUT, for the cure of Epilepsy, to whom all communications in reference to Dr. Bart's WEGETABLE EXTRACT, for the cure of Epiler whom all communications in reference to Dr. Vegetable Extaact, must be addressed, post paid

ONE year has now nearly clapsed since we first laid the fundation of our business in the State of Ken tucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our catch higher than the continuent of the cont

We have made considerable improvements in our establishments and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much great recitity. We are about erecting a new Scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singving Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 flogs daily. We have added considerably to our flog Pens: all have been re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair. Our Commission Fork Picklag Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execute to the utmost of our ability, any business extended to our care.

end against in the shape of opposi fon, prejudice, by malicious reports. &c. These obstacles have triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers throvers have had an opportunity of proving that usiness is conducted with liberality and fairness, think they are satisfied, and can assure them it become and more so each

essive year.
We would call the attention of those harmers resiing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement or Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW. Covington, Ky., June 19, 18 9-87,-6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally. for the liberal pationage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

The would also inform the Public, that he has obtained services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioned from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnise

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, d. with all the delicacies required on party of His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for sions. His it because and every attention required with the badies and Gentlemen who may home be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may home with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.

FINE CIGARS.—Just received from Battimore, nother lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia another lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regali and Star Principe Clgars. A very fine article at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

Price's Patent Texas Tonic.

A cach bottle of 10st average doses, with directions for its use, at \$5 per bottle.—Dyspepsins.—One owner graits, to convince that 4 bottles will core the worst case!—Chill and Fever—One conce will generally cure, the first dose, wit out repeating the seconditime!—A Storm of Chronic Hendache or Asthum relieved in 5 to 10 minutes!—For Abortion and Monthly Compinions of Women, unequalled!—Bowel Compilate of Women, unequalled!—Bowel Compilate telieved with 3 doses!—Constipution of the Bowels cured or anothingly relieved.

Nee the surpassing testimony accompanying the Medicine for sale. If true is five cents per dose high for such an article.

PROPRIETOR.

EXTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES. DYSPEPTIC CASES.

J. R. Skifes, Bowlinggreen, Ky., One Boitle, Sir: I am in Louisville, the object of surprise to my intimate friends, not less to myself; a long period of ill health, well known to them, and my sudden restoration, strikes them forcibly. Tell the proprietor if he makes me agent for the State of Kentucky, I can be of advantage to him. I am, &c.,

JAS. RUMSEY SKILES

Sire: After having labored fiftuen years under an affection of the liver, constipation of the bowels, indigestion, and general debility, from the extraordinary relief. I have experienced, I leel constrained to recommend your Texas Tonic to the public. I know of no language—the medicine will speak its own praise.

1. D. FULLER. Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church.

Isaiah D. Faller, Esq., Merchant, N. O.

I have frequently used Price's Patent Texas Toule, and believe it to be a valuable medicine. I found it to act finely on the lowels, and, I think, on the liver also, J. O. ANDREW.

II. R. W. Hill, Esq., of the house of Dick & Hill, N. O.

Since I used your Tonic I have been entirely free from sick headache. I have known a half wine-glasse full to cure a chill. Prepare me a demijohn for my planta-tion. H. R. W. HILL. Thomas Eakins, Esq., N. O.

Sta: A negro woman of mine took a violent chill.

I gave her one spoonfull; she was well the next day, and so remains:—I have used your Texas Tonic in my family. We think very highly of it.

THOMAS EAKINS. Dr. Wm. M. Gwlu, Washington City. Dr. Wim. M. Gwin, Washington Uity.

Sir: At the suggestion of the Hon. D. H. Lewis, who asses your Texas Tonic, being attacked with a violent cold and predisposition to Rheumatism the first time in my life, I commenced the use of your Tomic, which entirely relieved me of both. I have no hesitation in saying it is a valuable medicine. The Hon. John C. Calhoun uses it as his only remedy if unwell. I helieve it will be a valuable plantation medicine.

WM. M. GWIN.

President Bascomb, Transvivania University I atate with pleasure that your Texas Tonic has been used in my tamily with decidedly fine effect.

II. B. BASCOM.

John Price, Esq:—Sir Having used mysell, and in my family, several bottles of "Price Patent Texas Tonic," and having experienced much benefit from it, I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable family medicine. From Ex-Governor Runnels, of Mississippl.

From Dr. Wm. B. Keene. Vour Texas Tonic is the most agreeable medicine I have ever used to relieve the bowels, promoting their peristaltic motion. I have tried it in cases of Ague and Fever with success. The happy combination of ingredients forming the Funic will always usure its success.

WM. B. KEENE.

Transylvania Place, La., March 31, 1846.

The above Periodicals are re-printed in New-York immediately on their arrival by the Brilish steamers in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are

faithful copies of the originals BLACKWOOD'S MAGAS being an exact fue-simile of the Edinburgh edition. TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3,00 per annum, For any two, do. 5.80 ...

For any two, do. 5.80 ...

For any three do. 7.60 ...

For all four of the Reviews, 9.60 ...

For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.10 ...

For Blackwood's and three Reviews, 9.10 ...

For Blackwood's and the 4 Reviews, 10.00 ... PAYMENTS TO BE MADE IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE.

Clubbing.—Four copies of any or all the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the ugular subscription for three—the fourth copy being Early Copies .- Our late arrangements with the Early Caples.—Our late arrangements with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to usearly sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be re-printed in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine

Vegetable Extaact, must be addressed, post paid.

IF FOR SALE AT THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, the Proprietors of which are the sole Agents for Frankfort.

For the Farmers and Drovers of Kenlucky.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kenlucky. Executors' Sale.

the Magazine
Something may therefore be gained by subscribing

Will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1249, at the late residence of Moses Thomas, dec'd, in Scott county, two miles east of Feorgetown, the entire estate, both real and personal, of said decedent, consisting of short

One of the very best Farms in Scott county, upon which is a good two story frame dwelling and all other necessary buildings in the yard, with a good barn, stables, corn bouses, &c. The farm has an abundance of never failing spring and stock witer; also, a good supply of timber and fuel. The personal property consusts of 12 LIKELY NEGROES, Men. Women, Boys and Girls; one man a good trapenter, Shoemaler, &c.; all the at the Light Androus, sten, Women, 1993 and one man a good t'arpenter, Shoemaler, &c: a stock of HORSES & CATTLE; I wo Yoke Oxe (tx aud Horse Cart, One Horse Wagon, One Bug Harness, Sheep, Hogs, and a Superior Jack, fou old

old.
Also—the Crop on the Farm, consisting of Corn in the Shock, Hemp in the Stack, Wheat, Orts, Farming Utensits, Household and Kinchen Furniture, &c., &c.

The Terms of Saile for the Land, will be divided into six equal payments, the one-sixth part to the paid at the time of saile, the balance in five equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, the purchaser giving honds with approved security, with a lien upon the land.

for the personal property a credit of twelve months ill be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, under will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, with that sum cash in hand. Honds with approved security will be required, and the terms of sale compiled with before any property is removed.

H. C. GRAVES.

PRESLEY THOMAS.

Executors of Moses Thomas, dec'd.

NEW AND CHEAP DRY GOODS J. Van Arsdale, I S now receiving and opening, at the old stand lately occupied by J. L. MOORE, No. 14, Main St., a large and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods, Where he will take great pleasure in exhibiting them to the former pations of the house, and the public generally. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate his articles, only stating that he has every variety of Goods that are usually kept in Dry Goods Stores in the City of

Dress Goods for Ladies and Gen lessen. Don't fail to give him a call.
Frankfort, April 17, 1949.—86211

on of them will commence about the first day of May str.

An effort will be made to deliver them as nearly as possible in the order of the receipt of subscriptions.—hose Honorary Secretaries, therefore, who transmitted the earliest remittances may expect to be first supplied, the Outline Hustrations of Rip Van Winkle will be outline Hustrations of Rip Van Winkle will be.

county to await his trial, has since broke from said jail, and is now a fugitive from justice:

NOW KNDW ALL to whom these presents shall come, that I, John J. Crittenden, Governor of the Common wealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hendred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said William Rosers, and the delivery of him to the Jailer of Caldwell county, within one year from this date.

| NEAL | In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Common wealth to be affixed, this Tth August, 1849.

| NEAL | In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Common wealth to be affixed, this Tth August, 1849.

| NEAL | RY THE GOVERNOR:

The said William Rogers is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; from 30 to 35 years of age; a little stoop-shoulder, ed; tolerably stoulty built; weighing about 150 or 1801 pounds; is disposed to avert his face when looked at; and has a complexion slightly dark.

Mr. Adams lived and acted than 1s yet possessed, even high; from 30 to 35 years of age; a little stoop-shoulder, been furnished from other quarters. On the whole, the publishers confidently believe that there is no work real and has a complexion slightly dark. surpasses in historical and political value the volumes now offered to the patronage of the American people. And they strongly hope that they shall find themselves so well sustained in this great enterprise as to be ca-couraged to go on and perfect the other and tatter part Many. Private Letters on Public Subjects, 1774, to 1801. Private Letters from 1736 to 1826. Life, by John Quincy Adams, continued by the